

VOLUMEN III

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Praelūdium: More Places, More Names

More Places in the Roman World

An important note about territories in and around the Roman Empire: The countries in the list below that are not islands had ever-changing borders. Over the centuries, as nations and tribes migrated and emperors shuffled their proconsular administrators, even the names of the provinces changed. The once-proud kingdom of Numidia, for example, was absorbed into the newly created province of **Āfrica Nova** during the power struggles that ended with Augustus as sole ruler of the **Imperium Rōmānum**. **NOTE:** All these place names are feminine except **Cyprus** (masculine) and **Lātium** (neuter).

<i>Place</i>	<i>People</i>	<i>Description</i>
Aegyptus	Aegyptiī	Egypt, in particular the Nile Valley
Āfrica	Āfricānī	Originally, just the portion of modern Tunisia and Libya near surrounding Carthage; later, the entire continent of Africa
Āsia	Āsiānī	Originally, just the western portion of modern Turkey, including Byzantium (Istanbul) and Smyrna (Izmir) often referred to as Āsia Minor ; later, the entire continent of Asia
Corsica	Corsicī	The island of Corsica, north of Sardinia
Crēta	Crēticī	The island of Crete, south of mainland Graecia
Cyprus	Cypriī	The island of Cyprus, south of Asia Minor
Etrūria	Etrūscī	Tuscany, the region of Italy directly north of Lazio
Iūdaea	Iūdaeī	Judaea, the southern portion of modern Israel
Lātium	Lātīnī	Lazio, the region on the central west coast of the Italian peninsula where Latin was originally spoken
Lūsitānia	Lūsītānī	Approximately modern Portugal
Macedonia	Macedonī	The land between Illyria and Graecia, seat of Alexander the Great's empire, which the Romans conquered in 146 B.C.E.
Maurētānia	Maurī	Moorish lands, encompassing northern regions of modern Morocco and Algeria
Numidia	Numidiānī	Northwestern Africa, spanning from modern Morocco to Libya at its greatest extent
Persia	Persae	The lands belonging to the Persian Empire, centered in modern Iran
Syria	Syrī	Southwest Asian lands including portions of modern Syria, Lebanon, and southeastern Turkey

Cognōmina

To paraphrase **Gaius Iūlius Caesar**, the general's name is divided into three parts: the **praenōmen**, the **nōmen**, and the **cognōmen**, in that order. A Roman man might take on a **cognōmen**, meaning the name by which he is known, based on his accomplishments, his occupation, his point of origin, or a characteristic attributed to him. His descendants would then inherit that **cognōmen** as a family name to distinguish their branch within the **gēns** (*clan*).

Truly accomplished Romans might receive an additional **agnōmen** to distinguish them from the rest of their families. One of many Romans named **Publius Cornēlius Scipiō** tacked on **Āfricānus** in recognition of his leading role in the defeat of Carthage in the Second Punic War.

Some of the **cognōmina** and **agnōmina** appear in the Prelude to Volume II. They may use Declension I, II, or III. As we are introducing Declension III in this volume, you will learn the various endings that a **cognōmen** may take based on its function in a clause or sentence.

Another type of **agnōmen** is added through adoption, to indicate the **gēns** into which the adoptee was born. This usually involved the modification of the birth **nōmen** with the suffix **-ānus** or **-īnus** added to the stem. When C. Iūlius Caesar adopted C. Octāvius, the latter became **C. Iūlius Caesar Octāviānus**.

The tables below present only a sampling of famous **cognōmina** and **agnōmina** from Roman history: politicians, generals, philosophers, and poets whose deeds are known to us two millennia later. (A truly accomplished Roman might have led armies into combat, run for public office, thought deep thoughts, *and* written clever verses.)

Declension I

Remember that these names are all masculine, the **-a** termination notwithstanding.

<i>Cognōmen/Agnōmen</i>	<i>Example</i>
Agrippa, -ae	M. Vipsanius Agrippa, friend and general of Augustus
Caligula, -ae	childhood nickname of the third Roman emperor, C. Iulius Caesar Germānicus, who ruled 37-41 C.E.
Catilīna, -ae	L. Sergius Catilīna, insurrectionist politician, 1st century B.C.E.
Cinna, -ae	L. Cornēlius Cinna, four-time consul who supported C. Mārius in the civil war with L. Cornēlius Sulla
Galba, -ae	Servius Sulpicius Galba, first and longest-ruling (seventh months) of the four emperors in the infamous Year of the Four Emperors (68-69 C.E.)
Nerva, -ae	M. Cocceius Nerva, emperor, 96-98 C.E.
Seneca, -ae	L. Annaeus Seneca, stoic philosopher and poet, 1 st century
Sulla, -ae	L. Cornēlius Sulla, dictator during the 1 st century B.C.E.

Declension II

Cognōmina from Declension II are often adjectives. Their approximate English meanings are given in parentheses in the next table.

<i>Cognōmen/Agnōmen</i>	<i>Example</i>
Āfer, Āfrī (<i>African, southwestern</i>)	P. Terentius Āfer, comic playwright from northern Africa, 3 rd century B.C.E.
Brūtus, -ī (<i>stupid, beastly</i>)	M. Iūnius Brūtus, senator, 1 st century B.C.E. and conspirator in C. Iūlius Caesar's assassination; also, his ancestor who helped overthrow the monarchy and found the Republic
Cārus, -ī (<i>dear, precious</i>)	T. Lucrētius Cārus, poet and philosopher, 1 st century B.C.E.
Catullus, -ī	C. Valerius Catullus, lyric poet, 1 st century B.C.E.
Commodus, -ī (<i>convenient, comfortable</i>)	L. Aelius Aurēlius Commodus, emperor, 176-192 C.E.
Constantīnus, -ī	Flāvius Valērius Constantīnus, co-emperor, 306-337 C.E.
Crassus, -ī (<i>thick, heavy</i>)	M. Licinius Crassus, aristocrat; triumvir, 60-53 B.C.E.
Drūsus, -ī	several members of gēns Claudia , early emperors
Flaccus, -ī (<i>flabby</i>)	Q. Horātius Flaccus, lyric poet, 1 st century B.C.E.
Gracchus, -ī	C. and Ti. Semprōnius Gracchus, reformist politicians, 2 nd century B.C.E.
Hadriānus, -ī	P. Aelius Hadriānus, emperor, 117-138 C.E.
Magnus, -ī (<i>great</i>)	Cn. Pompēius Magnus, general; triumvir, 60-53 B.C.E.
Paulus, -ī (<i>small</i>)	L. Aemilius Paullus Macedonicus, general, 2 nd century B.C.E.
Pius, -ī (<i>pious, dutiful</i>)	T. Aelius Hadriānus Antonīnus Pius, emperor 138-161 C.E.
Plautus, -ī (<i>flat-footed</i>)	T. Maccius Plautus, comic playwright, 3 rd century B.C.E.
Rūfus, -ī (<i>redhead</i>)	M. Caelius Rūfus, politician, 1 st century B.C.E.
Tacitus, -ī (<i>silent</i>)	P. Cornēlius Tacitus, historian/politician, 1 st -2 nd centuries C.E.
Traiānus, -ī	M. Ulpius Traiānus, emperor, 98-117 C.E.

Declension III

The majority of the **cognōmina** below terminate in **-ō** and add an **n** to form their stems. This is one of many terminations found in nouns of Declension III. Lesson XXIX in this volume explores nouns terminating in **-ō**, as the majority do in the table below.

Most of these names have origin stories but lack simple English translations; one exception is **Nepōs**, which means *grandson*. The name **Cicerō** has something to do with chickpeas (**cicera**).

<i>Cognōmen/Agnōmen</i>	<i>Example</i>
Caesar, Caesaris	C. Iūlius Caesar, all-purpose Roman, 1 st century B.C.E.
Cātō, Cātōnis	M. Porcius Cātō, name of several aristocratic politicians
Cicerō, Cicerōnis	M. Tullius Cicerō, politician and philosopher, 1 st century B.C.E.
Iūvenālis, Iūvenālis	D. Iūnius Iūvenālis, satiric poet, 2 nd century C.E.
Mārō, Mārōnis	P. Vergilius Mārō, lyric and epic poet, 1 st century B.C.E.
Mūs, Mūris (<i>mouse</i>)	P. Decius Mūs, three generations of generals, 4 th -3 rd centuries B.C.E.
Nāsō, Nāsōnis	P. Ovidius Nāsō, lyric and epic poet, 1 st century B.C.E.
Nepōs, Nepōtis (<i>grandchild</i>)	Cornēlius Nepōs, historian/biographer, 1 st century B.C.E.
Nērō, Nērōnis	Ti. Cladius Drūsus Nērō, emperor, 1 st century C.E.
Pīsō, Pīsōnis	L. Calpurnius Pīsō, name of several politicians
Polliō, Polliōnis	C. Asinius Polliō, general/politican/writer, 1 st century B.C.E.
Scipiō, Scipiōnis	P. Cornēlius Scipiō, name of several Roman generals, 3 rd -2 nd centuries B.C.E.

Ye Gods and Goddesses!

The Roman pantheon consisted of far more than the twelve (or fourteen) Olympian gods. Nevertheless, the names below are familiar to most readers of this text. Six of them, marked with asterisks in the table below, are siblings, the children of the titans **Saturnus** and **Rhea**; two of those six are not only sister and brother, but wife and husband as well.

The Romanized versions of the Greek equivalents for each god or goddess is given in parentheses. They became equivalents only after the Romans conquered Greek territory and started appropriating Greek myths. Before that time, Jupiter was Jupiter and Zeus was Zeus, each with his own dominions. Venus, in the early days, had more to do with agriculture than with erotic love.

Grammatically speaking, you may notice that Declensions I, II, and III are all represented in this list of fourteen names. As with Latin nouns in general, half of the names fall under Declension III.

<i>Deus/Dea</i>	<i>Description</i>
Apollō, Apollinis	<i>Apollo (Apollo)—god of light, learning, music, and several other good things</i>
Bacchus, -ī	<i>Bacchus (Dionysus)—god of wine and revelry</i>
Cerēs, Cerēris *	<i>Ceres (Demeter)—goddess of grain and agriculture</i>
Diāna, -ae	<i>Diana (Artemis)—goddess of the hunt and woodland creatures</i>
Iūnō, Iūnōnis *	<i>Juno (Hera)—queen of the gods, god of marriage</i>
Iuppiter, Iōvis *	<i>Jupiter (Zeus)—king of the gods, god of thunder</i>
Mārs, Mārtis	<i>Mars (Ares)—god of war</i>
Mercūrius, -ī	<i>Mercury (Hermes)—god of communications and thieves</i>
Minerva, -ae	<i>Minerva (Athena)—goddess of wisdom and military strategy</i>
Neptūnus, -ī *	<i>Neptune (Poseidon)—god of the sea and horses</i>
Plūtō, Plūtōnis *	<i>Pluto (Hades)—god of mineral riches, king of the subterranean land of the dead</i>
Venus, Veneris	<i>Venus (Aphrodite)—goddess of love and beauty</i>
Vesta, -ae *	<i>Vesta (Hestia)—goddess of hearth and home</i>
Vulcānus, -ī	<i>Vulcan (Hephaestus)—god of metalwork</i>

XXV. Colōrēs

Although Volume III focuses primarily on Declension III for nouns and adjectives, we will add some Declension I & II adjectives in this lesson and the next.

Latin has several words for each of the various colors, some of them fancier and more literary than others. As sometimes happens across cultures, the Romans placed the boundaries between colors slightly differently from the modern West: Shades that we might perceive as green might appear as blue to the ancient Roman eye. The color we know as orange was considered a shade of yellow, not an independent color.

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>English</i>
albus, -a, -um	<i>dull white</i>
āter, -tra, -trum	<i>dull black</i>
aurantiacus, -a, -um	<i>orange</i>
caerūleus, -a, -um	<i>blue</i>
candidus, -a, -um	<i>bright/shining white</i>
clārus, -a, -um	<i>clear, bright; famous</i>
flāvus, -a, -um	<i>yellow</i>
fuscus, -a, -um	<i>dark brown, black</i>
grīseus, -a, -um	<i>gray</i>
niger, -gra, -grum	<i>bright/shining black</i>
obscurus, -a, -um	<i>dark, shadowy, mysterious</i>
purpureus, -a, -um	<i>purple</i>
roseus, -a, -um	<i>pink, rosy</i>
ruber, -bra, -brum	<i>red, ruddy</i>

This set does not include *green*, because the Latin word **viridis** is a Declension III adjective. It will make its debut in Lesson XXXV.

Here are one noun and two verbs related to some of the adjectives in this lesson:

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
rosa, rosae (f.)	<i>rose; rose bush</i>
(dē)clārō, -āre	<i>brighten, clarify; declare, announce</i>
obscurō, obscurāre	<i>darken, conceal</i>
(of)fuscō, -āre	<i>become or make dark</i>

Vocabulary Notes

albus, candidus: The Romans made their clothing from wool. Wool in its natural state is off-white. To create the pure white **toga candida** that candidates for public office would wear, the candidate might order a slave to rub the whole garment with chalk.

āter, niger: If the latter of these two adjectives makes you uncomfortable, use the former instead. Racial prejudice existed in the Roman World, but slavery was never color-based; still, forms of both **āter** and **niger** are often used with negative connotations, and the stem **nigr-** finds its way into some negative words like the English verb *denigrate*. The negative association of blackness are an unfortunate linguistic legacy.

caerūleus, flāvus, purpureus: **Caerūleus** is related to **caelum**. **Flāvus** is the basis of the **nōmen** of the **gēns Flāvīa** that produced several emperors. It may also translate the lighter shades of brown or the color of grain in the fields. **Purpureus** was considered a royal or imperial color, found in the borders of the togas of noblemen; it was extracted at great expense from a type of mussel the Romans called **purpura**, found mostly in the Eastern Mediterranean near Phoenicia.

dēclārō, offuscō: The root verbs **clārō** and **fuscō** are as likely to appear with a prefix as without. The English derivative *obfuscate* (as in “Eschew obfuscation”) means to muddy the waters, deliberately making an argument or situation less clear.

Well-Known Phrases

in camerā obscūrā	<i>in a dark room</i>
sub rosā	<i>under the rose (i.e., in secret)</i>

Adjectives in the Superlative Degree

When we have used adjectives thus far, they have all appeared in the *positive* degree: simply describing, not comparing. In Latin, the *superlative* degree has several possible translations: *(the) adjectivest*, *(the) most adjective*, or *very adjective*

Not all adjectives have a superlative degree—*e.g.*, you will seldom if ever see the possessive adjectives as superlatives (*the most mine?*). For those that do, there are four different ways for adjectives in Declensions I & II to form superlatives:

-us/-a/-um

For most **-us**, **-a**, **-um** adjectives in Declensions I & II, the infix **-issim-** indicates the superlative degree. It is inserted between the stem and the ending of the adjective.

vir clārissimus	<i>the most famous man</i>
camera obscūrissima	<i>the darkest room</i>
oppidum antīquissimum	<i>the most ancient town</i>

There are two main exceptions to this rule: for **-ius** and **-eus** adjectives and for five very commonly used adjectives. The irregularities are explained further on.

3. rubrōrum
4. malīs
5. laetae
6. novī
7. pulcherrimās
8. angustissimum
9. inimīce
10. māximā
11. grīseus
12. antīquōs
13. ātra
14. miserrime
15. minimārum
16. bonō

Some English Derivatives

In this list and others, we will see many instances of the English suffix *-fy*, meaning *make*, used to turn adjectives into verbs. The Latin origin of this suffix is **-ficāre**, which itself comes from the verb **faciō-facere**, *to make*. As you likely know, these verbs can be turned into nouns with the suffix *-fication* (Latin **-ficātiō**).

albus: album, albacore, albatross, albinism, Albion

caerūleus: cerulean

candidus: candid, candor, candidate (see Vocabulary Notes in this lesson), incandescent

clārus, clārāre: clear, clarify, clarity, declare/-ation/-ative

fuscus, fuscāre: obfuscate/-ation

grīseus: grisette

niger: denigrate, negritude

obsūrus, obsūrāre: obscure/-ity

purpureus: purple, purpurescent

pūrus: pure/-ity/-ify

rosa, roseus: rose, rosy, rosacea, roseate

ruber: ruby, rubrum lily, rubric

sordidus: sordid

XXVI. More Adjectives

In the first two volumes, we introduced more than 100 nouns and more than 100 verbs. Adjectives are sadly underrepresented. Sorry, adjective fans. Lessons XXV and XXVI don't really remedy that situation, but they do nearly double our adjective count.

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>English</i>
altus, -a, -um	<i>high, tall; deep</i> (referring to water)
calidus, -a, -um	<i>hot</i>
captīvus, -a, -um	<i>captive</i> (often as a noun)
cārus, -a, -um	<i>dear, precious, expensive</i>
falsus, -a, -um	<i>mistaken, false</i>
frīgidus, -a, -um	<i>cold</i>
integer, -gra, -grum	<i>whole, complete, intact; unhurt</i>
liber, -era, -erum	<i>free</i> (not captive or slave)
profundus, -a, -um	<i>deep, dense</i>
pūrus, -a, -um	<i>pure, clean, clear</i>
sacer, -cra, -crum	<i>sacred, hallowed</i>
sāctus, -a, -um	<i>holy, blessed; saint</i> (as a noun)
sordidus, -a, -um	<i>dirty</i>
tepidus, -a, -um	<i>lukewarm</i>
vērus, -a, -um	<i>true</i> (as in <i>genuine</i>)

This flexible little conjunction will play a starring role in this lesson.

<i>Conjunction</i>	<i>English</i>
quam	<i>how, to what degree</i>

Vocabulary Notes

captīvus, liberī, sāctus: Like **amīcus**, these are frequently used as nouns.

- **captīvī** = *(the) captives*
- **liberī** = *the free*; in the plural, this can also mean *(the) children*, members of the household who are neither **dominī** nor **servī**.
- **sanctī** = *(the) saints*, especially in ecclesiastical Latin.

cārus: In British English (and some other dialects), saying something is *dear* means it is *expensive*. The Italian derivative *caro* has the same meanings as **cārus**.

falsus, vērus: Both these adjectives can describe people, objects, intentions, etc. The basic meaning of **falsus** is *deceived*. Saying something **falsus** doesn't necessarily mean that one is lying. The related adjective **fallāx** (Declension III) means *deceptive* (intentionally). **Vērus** is *true* whether intentionally or not.

sacer: The difference between **sacer** and **sānctus** is subtle; their meanings do overlap. Forms of **sacer** appear with Dative forms to indicate *sacred to* a person, a people, a deity, etc.

vērus: The adverbial form, as one might expect, is **vērē**. You may also see the Ablative form **vērō**, which translates roughly *in truth, indeed*.

Well-Known Phrases

montānī semper liberī	<i>mountaineers are ever free</i> (motto of West Virginia)
sānctum sānctorum	<i>holy of holies</i> , the place behind an altar where only clergy are allowed

More on Superlatives

Below is the promised deeper exploration into the superlative degree in Latin. Please note that an adjective like **tepidus** is difficult to express as a superlative: *the most lukewarm? very lukewarm?* What does that even mean?

The Adjectivest of Adjectives

Superlatives are sometimes accompanied by a Genitive plural that shows what someone or something is the adjectivest of. Compare these two sentences:

Caesar māximus Rōmānus erat.	<i>Caesar was the greatest Roman.</i>
Cicerō optimus Rōmānōrum erat.	<i>Cicero was the best of the Romans.</i>

The difference between the constructions is subtle. They are just different ways of expressing the same idea.

Superlative Adverbs

As with all adjectives in Declensions I & II, just change the ending to **-ē** to convert superlative forms to adverbs.

Vērissimē caerūleum est caelum.	<i>The sky is most/very truly blue.</i>
Obscūrissimē rīdēbant.	<i>They were laughing very darkly/mysteriously.</i>

Later in this volume, we will introduce adjectives of Declension III, as well as the comparative degree (*-er, more, quite, rather*). Adjectives of Declension III follow the same basic rules as I & II for forming superlatives. For all adjectives that can form comparatives, those comparative forms take Declension III endings.

As Adjective As Possible

Place the conjunction **quam** before a superlative adjective to express *as adjective as possible*. Place it before a superlative adverb to express *as adjectively or adverbially as possible*.

Aquam quam calidissimam potāre amō. *I like to drink the hottest possible water.*
Saltā, Sexte, quam altissimē! *Jump as high(ly) as possible, Sextus!*

With an adjective in the positive degree, **quam** mostly introduces exclamations or questions.

Quam calidam aquam potāre amās? *You like to drink water (that is) how hot?*
Quam altē, Sexte, saltās! *How high you jump, Sextus!*

Exercise XXVI: Translate to English

Translate these sentences into English. Then, as in Lesson XXV, change each underlined adjective or adverb from positive to superlative or *vice versa*. Yes, this includes some adjectives of nationality, as in the first sentence.

1. Numidia est prōvincia quam calidissima in Imperiō Rōmānō.
2. Templum sacerrimum Mercūriō in oppidō parvō stat.
3. Ad vīcum sordidum equitābō, et amīcās cārās mihi vidēbō.
4. Captīvī Macedonī in magnā arēnā līberābantur.
5. Vēram histōriam de rēgīnā Crēticā pictūrīs narrabimus.
6. Trāns oceānum quam caerūleum prōfundumque nāvīgābitis!
7. Post magnam victōriam super Syrōs, agricolae filiī integrī erant.
8. Olīvae ē fundō sānctō optimae sunt.
9. Ad columnās altās ante theātrum miserrimē appropinquābam.
10. Venus pulcherrima longē ā Vulcānō sedēbat.
11. Pīrāta malus ā discipulīs prōhibēbātur per portās albās ambulāre.
12. In aquā tepidā cum philosophīs clārissimīs nōs lavāmus.

Some English Derivatives

altus: altitude, exalt/-ation

calidus: calorie

captīvus: captive/-ity/-ate

cārus: charity

falsus: false/-ify/-ity, fallacy/-ious (via related adjective **fallāx**)

frigidus: frigid/-ity

integer: integer, integrity, integrate, disintegrate, reintegrate

liber: liberty, liberal, libertine

prōfundus: profound, profundity

sacer: sacred, sacrilege, sacrifice

sānctus: sanctify/-fication, sanctity, sanctimony/-ious, saint

tepidus: tepid

vērus: verify/-fication, verity, verisimilitude, veracious/-ity (via related adjective **vērāx**)

XXVII. Introduction to Declension III (Regular)

Declension III contains approximately 40 percent of all nouns in Latin. It consists of four sub-declensions, each with variations in some of the endings: III-regular, III-i, III-neuter, and the very rare III-i-neuter. The list below is a sampling of III-regular nouns.

Two observations that we can make right off the bat are:

1. The Nominative singular forms terminate in a variety of ways; there is no standard ending for them.
2. The Genitive singular always ends in **-is**, but the stem *may* undergo changes before adding endings: *e.g.*, letters *may* be added, removed, modified, or lengthened. There may also be no changes made at all.

We noted these phenomena back in the prelude for this volume with the **cognōmina**: **Caesar**, **Cicerō**, **Iūvenālis**, and **Nepōs** all belong to Declension III.

Nouns that undergo changes to form their stems have those changes highlighted in **dark red**.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
arbor	arboris	f.	<i>tree</i>
canis	canis	u.	<i>dog</i>
coniūnx	coniugis	u.	<i>spouse</i>
cōsul	cōsulis	u.	<i>consul, executive official</i>
frater	fratris	m.	<i>brother</i>
mater	matris	f.	<i>mother</i>
nepōs	nepōtis	u.	<i>grandchild; nephew, niece</i>
pater	patris	m.	<i>father</i>
prīnceps	prīncipis	u.	<i>chief, prince, emperor</i>
senātor senātrīx	senātōris senātrīcis	m. f.	<i>senator</i>
soror	sorōris	f.	<i>sister</i>
uxor	uxōris	f.	<i>wife</i>

Vocabulary Notes

arbor, soror, uxor: These are three examples of feminine nouns terminating in **-or**; the great majority of such nouns are masculine, whether they denote people (uter gender for our egalitarian purposes), animals, or abstract concepts. **Arbor** is rare in that its **o** stays short in its stem.

coniūnx: This noun is sometimes spelled without the second **n**. Its basic meaning is *joined together*, related to the verb **iungō-iungere** (*join*) and the noun **iūgum** (*yoke*).

cōnsul: For most of the nearly 500 years of the Roman Republic (and even during the Empire period), citizens elected two **cōsulēs** for a term of one year, as well as other officials. A province might have a **prōcōsul**, a governor acting on behalf of the **cōsulēs**.

nepōs: As *nephew* and *niece*, this noun refers to the children of one's brother.

prīnceps: This one is derived from **prīmum caput**, *first head*—not just the head of the nation, but the head of all the heads, *capo di tutti capi*

senātor: The **Senātus** (Declension IV) consisted of the patriarchs of the most influential clans in Rome. It was an unelected legislature. The official motto of the City of Rome, still in use today, is **Senātus PopulusQue Rōmānus** (usually abbreviated **SPQR**).

Well-Known Phrases

alma mater	<i>nourishing mother</i> (to an alumnus/-a)
arbor vītae	<i>tree of life</i>
cavē canem	<i>beware the dog</i>
et ux.	<i>and wife</i>

Declension III-Regular Endings—Singular Only

All Declension III nouns have **-is** as the Genitive singular ending. All nouns with the **-is** ending in the Genitive singular are Declension III nouns. The Genitive singular is the only ending that identifies a noun's declension with 100% reliability (Genitive plural comes close to that standard).

The endings that are consistent for all four sub-declensions (listed in the introduction to this lesson) are underlined in the table below. We have brought in Declensions I and II (non-neuter) for comparison. Don't worry about memorizing the endings right away; in this volume and the next, we will have several opportunities to practice translating Declension III nouns in both directions.

The student can associate Declension I with its dominant vowels **a/ā**, II with **ō**, and III with **e/i/ī**. (In case you're curious, the main vowel in IV is **u/ū**, and in V is **e/ē**.)

<u>Singular</u>	<i>I (mostly f., some m.)</i>	<i>II (mostly m., some f.)</i>	<i>III-regular (f., m.)</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	-a	-us/-er	(whatever)
<i>Vocative</i>		-e/-ī/-er	
<i>Genitive</i>	-ae	-ī	<u>-is</u>
<i>Dative</i>	-ae	-ō	<u>-ī</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	-am	-um	-em
<i>Ablative</i>	-ā	-ō	-e

Now let's run three of our new nouns and one **cognōmen** through the declension process:

III-regular	<i>dog</i>	<i>mother</i>	<i>emperor</i>	<i>Cicero</i>
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	canis	mater	prīnceps	Cicerō
<i>Genitive</i>	canis	matris	prīncipis	Cicerōnis
<i>Dative</i>	canī	matrī	prīncipī	Cicerōnī
<i>Accusative</i>	canem	matrem	prīncipem	Cicerōnem
<i>Ablative</i>	cane	matre	prīncipe	Cicerōne

Practice the singular half of the declension with all the other nouns introduced in this lesson and some **cognōmina** from the prelude to this volume: **arbor**, **coniūnx**, **cōnsul**, **frater**, **nepōs**, **pater**, **senātor**, **senātrīx**, **soror**, **uxor**, **Caesar**, **Cātō**, **Iūvenālis**, and all the other names that terminate in **-ō**. Remember the mutations between the Nominative singular and Genitive singular forms—*e.g.*, **-ō** nouns such as **Cicerō** tack on an **n** to form their stems, and **-or** nouns (other than **arbor**) change to **-ōr**.

Exercise XXVII: Adjective-Noun Phrases, Latin to English

Below are some phrases consisting of Declension III nouns modified by Declension I & II adjectives, sometimes with prepositions. With the combinations of endings for the adjective and noun, there should be no ambiguity as to the case of each phrase.

Give at least one correct English translation for each phrase.

1. sub arborem altam
2. ā nostrō cane
3. cārae coniugis
4. cōnsul falsissimus
5. cum fratre clārō
6. mater pūra
7. nepōtis optimī
8. patrī Hispānō
9. contrā principem Āfricānum
10. senātor sordīdissime
11. dē parvā sorōre
12. uxōris pulcherrimae

Some English Derivatives

arbor: arbor, arboreal, arboretum

canis: canine

coniūnx: conjugal, conjugate

cōnsul: consul/-ar/-ate

frater: fraternal, fraternity, fraternize, fratricide (the killing of any sibling)

mater: maternal, maternity, matricide (matriarch comes from Greek)

nepōs: nepotism

pater: paternal, paternity, patricide (patriarch also comes from Greek)

prīnceps: prince, principal/-ity, principle (indirectly via **prīncipium**)

soror: sororal, sorority

uxor: uxorial, uxoricide, uxorious

XXVIII. -or, -ōris

Nouns reintroduced from the Introduction volume appear in **red**. The first set consists of nouns related to some verbs we already know. There are only six brand-new nouns here.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
amor	amōris	m.	<i>love</i> (in its various connotations)
clāmor	clāmōris	m.	<i>shouting, noise</i>
error	errōris	m.	<i>error, wandering</i>
favor	favōris	m.	<i>favor, goodwill</i>
horror	horrōris	m.	(see terror)
lābor	lābōris	m.	<i>labor, hard work, suffering</i>
terror	terrōris	m.	(see horror)
timor	timōris	m.	<i>fear</i>

This group is all about people who *do* things. The **-tor** suffix (and variations like **-sor**), indicates the *doer* of the related verb. Change **-tor** to **-trīx** for feminine versions.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
doctor	doctōris	u.	<i>teacher, professor, physician</i>
imperātor	imperātōris	u.	<i>commander, general</i>
narrātor	narrātōris	u.	<i>narrator, storyteller</i>
ōrātor	ōrātōris	u.	<i>orator, public speaker</i>
spectātor	spectātōris	u.	<i>spectator, onlooker</i>

The third set is a mixture of doers and abstractions, all related to verbs we do not yet know—except **gladiātor**, which is related to the noun **gladius**.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
cēnsor	cēnsōris	u.	<i>censor, provincial magistrate</i>
color	colōris	m.	<i>color</i>
dictātor	dictātōris	u.	<i>dictator, temporary ruler</i>
gladiātor	gladiātōris	u.	<i>gladiator, swordsman</i>
honor	honōris	m.	<i>honor, prize, esteem, public office</i>
pastor	pastōris	u.	<i>shepherd</i>
victor	victōris	u.	<i>conqueror, winner</i>

Vocabulary Notes

We have not forgotten **-trīx/-trīcis**, the feminine equivalent of **-tor/-tōris**. There are nine new nouns in this lesson that you can convert to feminine with a change of suffix. A tenth, **cēnsor**, is...well, it's complicated. We will just say that **cēnsōrēs** can be of any sex.

cēnsor, dictātor: After the last lesson's explanations of **cōsulēs** and **senātōrēs**, we will advise you to look up information on those offices, as wells as **cēnsōrēs** and **dictātōrēs**. In a nutshell, the former had duties including counting the population for tax and electoral purposes, as well as maintaining public morals; the latter was supposed to be an emergency office with terms lasting no longer than six months, as it was before Sulla (and later Julius Caesar) extended their stays in office.

imperātor: Since **imperium** is often translated as *empire*, it is assumed that **imperātor** means *emperor*. Not quite. **Imperātor** is a military rank, the leader of an army. The job of a **prīnceps** had other facets to it.

ōrātor: Although the primary meaning of **ōrō-ōrāre** is *pray*, an **ōrātor** is not necessarily a designated *pray-er* in a religious sense. Think of prayer, whether spoken aloud or not, as a kind of persuasive speaking directed at a deity.

praetor, quaestor: These nouns are not in the list for this lesson; they don't really fit the overall theme, although they decline the same as our 20 new nouns. Add them to your working vocabulary if you wish. These were two elective offices that a politically ambitious citizen should hold before running for **cōsul**. The numbers and duties of **praetōrēs** and **quaestōrēs** changed over time, but the former was an executive official equivalent to a mayor, the latter an administrator/controller of the public treasury.

Well-Known Phrases

omnia vincit amor	<i>love conquers all things</i> (Vergil)
lābor omnia vīcit	<i>work has conquered all things</i> (also Vergil)

Declension III-Regular Endings—Plural

Whatever their subtype, Declension III nouns have only three different endings on the plural side. The Nominative/Vocative and Accusative plural forms for each noun are identical. (That is true of Declensions IV and V as well.)

Remember that *III-Regular* includes masculine, feminine, and uter nouns only.

Plural	I	II	III
Nominative	-ae	-i	-ēs
Vocative			
Genitive	-ārum	-ōrum	-um
Dative	-īs/-ābus	-īs	-ibus
Accusative	-ās	-ōs	-ēs*
Ablative	-īs/-ābus	-īs	-ibus

* Archaic/literary Latin uses **-īs** for the Accusative plural; this text does not, but if you see it in the poetry of, say Vergil, you can recognize it as an archaism.

Once again, we have underlined the endings that remain consistent for all of Declension III: the Dative and Ablative plural ending **-ibus**. Note the similarity between **-ibus** and the **-ābus** ending for feminine nouns in gender pairs like **filia** and **dea**.

Here are the complete declensions of **doctor** and **doctrīx**. Final **x** always turns into a different consonant, usually **c** or **g**. When you have mastered them, you can follow the same pattern for all the other **-or** nouns—except **arbor**, which keeps the **o** short.

III-regular	<i>instructor (m.)</i>		<i>instructor (f.)</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	doctor	doctōrēs	doctrīx	doctrīcēs
<i>Genitive</i>	doctōris	doctōrum	doctrīcis	doctrīcum
<i>Dative</i>	doctōrī	doctōribus	doctrīcī	doctrīcibus
<i>Accusative</i>	doctōrem	doctōrēs	doctrīcem	doctrīcēs
<i>Ablative</i>	doctōre	doctōribus	doctrīce	doctrīcibus

Quō Colōre Canis Tuus Est?

The Ablative of description is another example of Ablative without a preposition. The English translation usually involves *of*, as in “a person of great honor.” These expressions might include abstract nouns, including some sensory descriptors.

Pastor vir magnō honōre erat.	<i>The shepherd was a man of great honor.</i>
Togam quō colōre vīs?	<i>What color toga do you want?</i>

Latin sometimes uses the Genitive for the same purpose: **magnī honōris**. Proceed with caution, however: Genitive of description should always consist of at least a noun and an adjective. The Ablative is more common, not always requiring an adjective.

The second example literally translates as *You want a toga of what color?* One might answer the question with a coloric adjective in the Ablative case or simply use the Accusative singular feminine to agree with **togam**.

We have still not quite covered half of the uses of the Ablative case. To recap the uses learned so far:

1. place where
2. place from which
3. accompaniment
4. manner
5. means
6. personal agent
7. description

Exercise XXVIII: Adjective-Noun Phrases—English to Latin

This time, translate the English phrases below into Latin; then, make the requested changes, along with any other changes that change necessitates, and re-translate.

Your answers will consist at most of a Declension III noun, a Declension I & II adjective, and possibly a preposition. In your answers, it does not matter where you place the adjective, as long as the preposition precedes the noun. The first is done for you.

1. a sacred honor **honor sacer**
 ⇒ Change *sacred* to *most sacred*. **honor sacerrimus**
2. of great fear
 ⇒ Change *of* to *with*.
3. among the famous generals
 ⇒ Change *generals* to *mothers*.
4. for the kindly shepherd
 ⇒ Change *for* to *by*.
5. dirty gladiators
 ⇒ Change *dirty* to *clean*.
6. the dear grandchildren's
 ⇒ Change *grandchildren's* to *chief's*.
7. O grey consul
 ⇒ Change *consul* to *consuls*.
8. with the captive conqueror
 ⇒ Change *with* to *because of*.
9. for the very large dog
 ⇒ Change *very large* to *very small*.
10. of yellow color
 ⇒ If you translated it as a Genitive of description, change it to Ablative—or vice versa.

Some English Derivatives

Since all the nouns in this lesson were either previously introduced or related to verbs from previous lessons, we will let you figure out any the derivatives you need to help you remember their meanings.

XXIX. -ō, -ōnis (or -inis, or just -nis)

Like the **cognōmina** we have already seen, most nouns that terminate in **-ō**, including all that terminate in **-iō**, simply add an **n** at the end to form their stems. As in the previous lesson, nouns from the Introduction appear in **bright red**.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
centuriō	centuriōnis	u.	centurion, company captain
lēctiō	lēctiōnis	f.	lesson, reading
legiō	legiōnis	f.	legion, army division
leō leaena	leōnis leaenae	m. f.	lion lioness
ōrātiō	ōrātiōnis	f.	prayer, public speech
ratiō	ratiōnis	f.	reason, calculation, plan
regiō	regiōnis	f.	region
scorpiō	scorpiōnis	u.	scorpion

However, a fair number of **-ō** nouns drop that **-ō** and add **-in**—or just **-n**.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
carō	carnis	f.	meat, flesh
homō	hominis	u.	human being, person, man
ōrdō	ōrdinis	m.	order, row, rank, social class
virgō	virginis	f.	virgin, young girl

Here are some related words to add to the pile:

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
ōrdinō, ordināre	place in order, govern; ordain
humānus/-a/-um	human
leōnīnus/-a/-um	lionlike

Vocabulary Notes

Unless they refer to male persons or animals, like **centuriō**, nouns terminating in **-iō** are feminine. Quite a few of these nouns are based on verbs, such as **ōrātiō**: The **-tiō/-siō** suffix refers to the act of verbing as a noun. Their stems evolved into the English words *centurion*, *oration*, *scorpion*, etc. What would the basic meaning of **exclāmātiō** be?

carō is not the same as the adjective form **cārō**. **Cāra carō** would mean *expensive meat*.

leō, scorpiō, virgō: You may recognize three nouns in this list from the Classical Zodiac. **Scorpiō**, listed as masculine in a Latin dictionary, may also appear as **scorpius/-ī**. Stars within the constellations may be called by a Greek letter followed by the Latin name of the constellation in the Genitive case—*e.g.*, Alpha Virginis, also known as Spica. The Greek letters are assigned in order of their apparent brightness; the common names of Alpha Leonis and Alpha Scorpionis are Regulus and Antares, respectively.

legiō: The legion was the largest subdivision of the Roman military. It consisted of anywhere from 3,600 to 6,000 soldiers. Julius Caesar preferred his legions toward the small end of that range, making them easier to maneuver. Each **legiō** carried an **aquila**, a battle standard with a carving of an eagle on top. Being appointed to carry the **aquila** was the highest honor for an infantry man; losing it was the ultimate disgrace.

ordō, ratiō: These nouns each have at least a dozen legitimate English translations. The latter refers to any kind of mathematical, logical, or strategic reasoning. The former can refer to the tightly fixed socioeconomic classes in Roman society, or indeed the whole class system: from top to bottom, patricians, knights, plebeians, freedmen, and slaves.

Well-Known Phrases

Verbum carō factum est	<i>the Word was made flesh</i>
ecce homō!	<i>behold the (mere) man!</i>
errāre est humānum	<i>to err (or to wander) is human</i>
annuit coeptis novus ordō saeculorum	<i>a new order of the ages nods (in approval) at (its) beginnings</i>

Sample Declensions

III-Regular	<i>legion</i>		<i>person</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	legiō	legiōnēs	homō	hominēs
<i>Genitive</i>	legiōnis	legiōnum	hominis	hominum
<i>Dative</i>	legiōnī	legiōnibus	hominī	hominibus
<i>Accusative</i>	legiōnem	legiōnēs	hominem	hominēs
<i>Ablative</i>	legiōne	legiōnibus	homine	hominibus

Objective Genitive

This and the previous lesson contain some active nouns—those referring to *the act of* whatever verb stem they include. If the root verbs are transitive, then their noun forms can take an object; however, that object goes into the Genitive case, not the Accusative case.

We saw an example of this with **cūra** (*care, concern*) back in Lesson XVI; we just didn't call it by its name. Two other strong examples are **amor** and **timor**:

Profundum timōrem scorpiōnum habent. *They have a deep fear of scorpions.*
Meum amōrem carnis cēlāre nōn possum. *I cannot hide my love of meat.*
Cūrā vestrī in oppidō manēbimus. *Out of concern for y'all, we shall stay in town.*

The object of these actions usually translates into English with *of*, as one expects with the Genitive case, but not always. With a pronoun, English may switch to *love/fear/concern for*, but Latin still uses the genitive. (**NOTE:** In the third example, **cūrā** is an Ablative of cause, another function we will introduce in a later volume.)

Exercise XXIX: Translate English to Latin

These sentences come in pairs, with the second in each pair of rearrangement of other modification of the first. Translate all the sentences into Latin. (Or just translate the underlined nouns as they would appear in the Latin versions of each sentence.)

Yes, some of the sentences are sillier than those in previous lessons.

1. The centurion was giving meat to the lion.
2. The meat was being given to the lion by the centurion.
3. Cicero teaches us a profound lesson about scorpions.
4. The scorpions will teach Cicero a profound lesson about us.
5. Miracles will be seen in the hottest regions of Egypt.
6. You (s.) will see miracles in the highest regions of Cyprus.
7. The people* of Crete are very famous because of (their) love of long orations.
8. We declare** that the people of Crete love very long orations.
9. Vesta and Diana are sacred to the virgins of Italy.
10. The virgins of the temple were very sacred to Juno.
11. The men of the legions favor Scipio's plan.
12. Scipio's plan will please the men of Sulla's legion.
13. The chief is loved by the ranks of auxiliary troops.
14. The chief was placing the auxiliary troops in order with much shouting.
15. The senators' pure fear of Nero is always told.
16. The narrator is now telling the senators about his own fear of Nero.

* Use a form of **homō/hominis**.

** Use a form of **dēclārō/-āre**.

Some English Derivatives

Note how several of the English derivatives below contain the **-n-** or **-in-** from the Latin stems. The *-al* suffix attached to those stems evolved from the Latin adjectival suffix **ālis**; *-ary*, from **-ārius**.

carō: carnal/-ity, carnival, carnivore/-ous

homō, humānus: hominid, human/-ity/-ize, humane

legiō: legion/-aire/-ary

leō, leōnīnus: leonine, leopard, Leonard(o)

ōrdō, ordināre: ordinal, ordain, (extra-)ordinary, ordinate, coordinate, subordinate

ratio: ration, (ir-)rational/-ity/-ize, rationale, ratiocination

regiō: region/-al

virgō: virgin/-al/-ity

XXX. More -x Nouns—No -trix

Yet another common termination for Declension III nouns is -x. To form the stem, that x usually turns into a c, though there are exceptions (underlined below).

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
cervīx	cervīcis	f.	neck
crux	crucis	f.	cross, crossroads
dux	ducis	m.	leader
grex	gregis	f.	flock, herd
lēx	lēgis	f.	law
lūx	lūcis	f.	light
nix	nivis	f.	snow
nux	nucis	f.	nut
pāx	pācis	f.	peace
radīx	radīcis	f.	root, radish
rēx	rēgis	m.	king, ruler
vōx	vōcis	f.	voice

Here are two related verbs and an adjective introduced in the introduction:

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
gregō, gregāre	herd, assemble (a group of people or other animals)
lūceō, lucēre	shine, glow
ūnus, ūna, ūnum	one

Vocabulary Notes

Let's recap some of the common "whatever" terminations that we have seen for nouns in Declension III-regular:

- -ō and -iō
- -or
- -ter
- -trīx and other -(vowel)x terminations

The -is termination, as in **canis**, is also quite common; most other -is nouns are in Declension III-i. Then there are the oddities like **coniūnx**, **cōsul**, **nepōs**, and **prīnceps**.

Most Latin nouns terminating in **-x** are feminine, other than those not referring to male persons (e.g., **dux**, **rēx**) or other male animals. As with the **-trix** nouns, most of the **-x** group have stems ending in **c**. There may be a change to the vowel that immediately precedes that **c**.

Here are some notable exceptions:

- **grex, lēx, rēx**: Quite a few short nouns like these, in which an **e** precedes the final **x**, change the **x** to a **g** when forming their stems.
- **nix**: This noun is rather unusual, with its **x** changing to a **v**.

dux: In military terms, **dux** is not so much as rank as a term for one who commands troops in whatever capacity. A **dux** might also rule over a conquered **regiō**, whether on a temporary or permanent basis. If you want to match **rēx** and **rēgina** with a feminine version of **dux**, try **ducessa**, a later Latin invention that can be translated as *duchess*.

pāx: **Pāx Rōmāna** lasted about two centuries, beginning with the reign of Augustus in 27 B.C.E. Was it truly peaceful? Within the borders, perhaps; outside, not so much.

radix: The noun **radix** can mean literally the root of a plant, but also the source or origin of, e.g., a family or a problem. Radical surgeries and radical solutions aim to fix or remove the root of personal or societal illnesses.

vōx: This noun is related to the verb **vocō-vocāre**. The phrase **magnā vōce**, an Ablative of means, is the Latin way of expressing that one is speaking loudly.

Mater mē magnā vōce vocābat.	<i>(My) mother was calling me loudly.</i>
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Well-Known Phrases

lēx nōn scripta	<i>an unwritten law</i>
lūx perpetua lūceat eīs	<i>may the everlasting light shine upon them</i>
requiescat in pāce (RIP)	<i>may he/she rest in peace</i>
vōx populī	<i>the voice of the people</i>

Sample Declensions

III-Regular	<i>peace</i>		<i>king</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	vōx	vōcēs	rēx	rēgēs
<i>Genitive</i>	vōcis	vōcum	rēgis	rēgum
<i>Dative</i>	vōcī	vōcibus	rēgī	rēgibus
<i>Accusative</i>	vōcem	vōcēs	rēgem	rēgēs
<i>Ablative</i>	vōce	vōcibus	rēge	rēgibus

Practice declining the remaining nouns from this lesson, starting with the **c**-stem nouns (**cervīx**, **crux**, *etc.*), and then moving on to the **g**- and **v**-stems.

The Declension of **ūnus-ūna-ūnum**

One is the loneliest number that you'll ever do. It appears only in singular because it modifies only singular nouns. As you might expect from the **-us/-a/-um** termination, it behaves as a Declension I & II adjective—partially. It is one of a select group of adjectives and pronouns with special Genitive and Dative singular forms.

Singular Only	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<i>Nominative</i>	ūnus	ūna	ūnum
<i>Vocative</i>	ūne	ūna	ūnum
<i>Genitive</i>	ūnīus	ūnīus	ūnīus
<i>Dative</i>	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī
<i>Accusative</i>	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum
<i>Ablative</i>	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō

We can bring up an additional well-known phrase, at least to those familiar with US coins: **ē plūribus ūnum**—*out of many, one*. **Plūribus** is a comparative form of **multus**.

Latin grammar scholars refer to this as a *pronominal* declension. It recalls the Genitive and Dative forms of the interrogative pronoun **quis**: **cuius** and **cui**, as well as some other pronouns you will learn in Volume V.

Some other adjectives with that same phenomenon in the Genitive and Dative are **uter/utra/utrum** and **neuter/neutra/neutrum**. Those adjectives, however, do have plural forms; apart from Genitive and Dative singular, they both decline like **pulcher** or **āter**.

Exercise XXX: Lightning Round

See how quickly you can translate these phrases or sentences into Latin. This bunch comes in sets of three, with minor mutations.

1. peace to you (pl.)
2. peace with you (pl.)
3. We grant you (pl.) peace.

4. on the cross
5. on crosses
6. onto crosses

7. one law
8. of one law

9. We obey one law.
-
10. in the snow
11. in the cold, white snow
12. in the very cold, very white snow.
-
13. the king's neck
14. the kings' necks
15. of the kings' necks
-
16. The light is shining.
17. The lights are shining.
18. The lights were shining.
-
19. They are assembling the leaders.
20. The leaders are being assembled.
21. The leaders will be assembled.
-
22. nuts and roots
23. in exchange for nuts and roots
24. Give (s.) us nuts and roots!
-
25. the human voice
26. The human voice is very strong.
27. The human voice shouts with great glory.
-
28. We will guard one flock.
29. One flock will guard us.
30. We will be guarded by one flock.

Some English Derivatives

At this point, you don't need our help attaching English suffixes like *-ation* or *-ity*. Thus, we can list *pacify* without adding *pacific* and *pacification*. This will make these sections on derivatives much tidier.

cervix: cervical

crux: crucial, crucify

dux: ducal, duke

grex, gregāre: aggregate, congregate, segregate

lēx: legal, legislate

lūx, lucēre: lucid/-ity, elucidate, translucent

nix: niveous, Nevada (via Spanish)

nux: nucleus, nuclear

pāx: pacify/-fic/-fication, pacifist/-ism

radīx: radical, eradicate

rēx: see **rēgīna** in Lesson XX

ūnus: unit, union, disunion, reunion, (re-)unify/-fication, (dis-)unity

vōx: vocal/-ic/-ist/-ize, vociferous, equivocal/-ate, vowel

XXXI. Declension III-i, Part I

The only place Declension III-i differs from III-Regular is in the Genitive plural, where the ending is **-ium** instead of just **-um**.

This first set consists of nouns terminating in **-is** or **-ēs** with no apparent changes in the stem; almost all such nouns are classified as III-i (**canis** is an exception). The other subtype consists of nouns whose stems end in two consonants; those will be the focus of Lesson XXXII.

The Gender column in the tables below shows the standard gender listed for each of the animals; all of them are feminine except **piscis**, which is masculine.

-is Nouns

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive s.</i>	<i>Genitive pl.</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
auris	auris	aurium	f.	ear
avis	avis	avium	u. (f.)	bird
cīvis	cīvis	cīvium	u.	citizen
classis	classis	classium	f.	group; fleet
clāvis	clāvis	clāvium	f.	key
collis	collis	collium	m.	hill
hostis	hostis	hostium	u.	enemy
ignis	ignis	ignium	m.	fire
nāvis	nāvis	nāvium	f.	ship
ovis	ovis	ovium	u. (f.)	sheep, ewe
pānis	pānis	pānium (or pānum)	m.	bread; loaf of bread
piscis	piscis	piscium	u. (m.)	fish

-ēs Nouns

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive s.</i>	<i>Genitive pl.</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
fēlēs	fēlis	fēlium	u. (f.)	cat
vallēs	vallis	vallium	f.	valley
vulpēs	vulpis	vulpium	u. (f.)	fox

A related noun

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
piscīna, -ae (f.)	fishpond; swimming pool

Vocabulary Notes

Unlike in the last few lessons, there is no default gender for these nouns, so the gender for each noun must be memorized.

Nouns in III-i have alternative, archaic endings for the Accusative plural (-īs) and Ablative singular (-ī): **ovīs** instead of **ovēs**, **ovī** instead of **ove**. This is part of the history of the III-i subtype; you will find these archaisms in early Latin writings and in Augustan age poetry written to *look* archaic. You will *not* find these endings elsewhere in this text.

avis, fēlēs, ovis, piscis, vulpēs: If the sex of the *bird(s)*, *cat(s)*, *sheep*, or *fox(es)* is unknown, use a feminine adjective form to modify these nouns; for *fish*, use a masculine form, and likewise for *human being(s)*, *dog(s)*, and *scorpion(s)*.

Another, less formal word for *cat* is **cattus/catta**, the direct ancestor of the Romance language nouns *chat*, *gato*, *gatto*, etc.

By now, you likely know that you can add the suffix **-īnus** to the stem of an animal noun to form an adjective meaning *related to or characteristic of* that animal. That works for many types of animals, but not all. For **avis**, however, use **aviānus**, the root of the English word *avian*. For all things fishy, the adjective is **piscōsus**.

cīvis: Although only men could be *citizens* in ancient Rome, at least the Romans recognized that other cultures might have different rules—hence the noun can be either masculine or feminine. In some contexts, **cīvēs** and **incolae** are used interchangeably.

hostis: A **hostis** is a formal, declared enemy, more hostile than an **inimīcus/-a**. As a plural, it can mean the armed forces of an official enemy.

piscīna: The **ātrium** of a Roman house might include a **piscīna** among its fixtures, whether built for fish or people to swim in.

Well-Known Phrases

rāra avis	<i>a rare bird</i> , something seldom witnessed
pānem et circensēs	<i>bread and circuses</i> , what the aristocracy provided the plebs to keep them pacified

Sample Declensions

The Genitive plural **-ium** variation is underlined for emphasis.

III-Regular	<i>bird</i>		<i>cat</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	avis	avēs	fēlēs	fēlēs
<i>Genitive</i>	avis	avīum	fēlis	fēlium
<i>Dative</i>	avī	avibus	fēlī	fēlibus
<i>Accusative</i>	avem	avēs	fēlem	fēlēs
<i>Ablative</i>	ave	avibus	fēle	fēlibus

Now practice declining the other nouns from this lesson. The trick is remembering to use the **-ium** ending: **-ēs, -ium, ibus, -ēs, -ibus**.

Exercise XXXI: Spot the Imposter

In each set of four noun forms below, three have something in common, and one differs from the others in some aspect of grammar and syntax: case, number, gender, declension, just plain faulty syntax, or some combination thereof. Identify the form that does not belong and tell what is different about it.

Ex: praemium, clāvium, beneficium, imperium—**clāvium** does not belong because it is Declension III-i, Genitive plural, and feminine; the others are Declension II-neuter and Nom./Voc./Acc. singular.

1. ratiō, leō, Pīsō, nūntiō
2. fēlēs, rosās, nepōs, asinōs
3. cīve, hoste, vulpe, eque
4. ordō, nāvis, lēx, mater
5. horrōrum, lābōrum, colōrum, arborum
6. prīncipis, stomachī, doctrīnārum, fēlī
7. radīcam, pictūram, oceānum, classem
8. ignibus, vallibus, nivibus, abacus
9. piscibus, piscīnibus, togīs, circīs
10. doctōris, victōriae, spectāculīs, crucis

Some English Derivatives

auris: aural, auricle

avis: avian, aviation

cīvis: civic, civil/-ity/-ize/-ization

classis: class/-ify (plus whatever suffixes)

fēlēs: feline/-ity

hostis: hostile/-ity

ignis: ignite/-ition (via the related verb **igniō-ignīre**), igneous

nāvis: navy, naval, nave, plus all the **nāvigāre** derivatives

ovis: ovine

pānis: companion

piscis, piscīna: piscine, piscatory

vulpēs: vulpine

XXXII. Declension III-i, Part II

Here we have examples of the second variety of III-i nouns: those with stems terminating in two consonants—or, in the case of **urbs**, with a Nominative singular form terminating in two consonants. All the nouns in this table have Genitive plural forms with the **-ium** ending.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive s.</i>	<i>Genitive pl.</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
ārs	artis	artium	f.	<i>art, skill</i>
cohors	cohortis	cohortium	f.	<i>cohort, crew; battalion within a legion</i>
dēns	dentis	dentium	f.	<i>tooth</i>
fōns	fontis	fontium	m.	<i>fountain, spring</i>
gēns	gentis	gentium	f.	<i>clan, tribe</i>
īnfāns	īfantis	īfantium	u.	<i>child, infant</i>
lēns	lentis	lentium	f.	<i>lentil</i>
mēns	mentis	mentium	f.	<i>mind</i>
mōns	montis	montium	m.	<i>mountain</i>
mors	mortis	mortium	f.	<i>death</i>
nōx	noctis	noctium	f.	<i>night</i>
pārs	partis	partium	f.	<i>part, direction; political party</i>
pōns	pontis	pontium	m.	<i>bridge</i>
urbs	urbis	urbium	f.	<i>city (or The City, referring to Rome)</i>

We will also take a look at *both* of these *two* quantitative adjectives:

<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
ambō, ambae, ambō	<i>both</i>
duo, duae, duo	<i>two</i>

Vocabulary Notes

The great majority of **-rs** nouns are feminine; notable exceptions include those referring to male persons or animals, including the god **Mārs**. Most **-ns** are also feminine, although the **-ons/-ōns** nouns tend to be masculine and **īnfāns** can be either.

cohors: A Roman legion was divided into ten **cohortēs**, each with its own number I through X. A full cohort might contain between 360 and 600 soldiers. Members of the **auxilia** might also be assigned to cohorts with specialties such as archery and artillery.

gēns: In previous lessons, we have mentioned how one's **nōmen** signifies one's clan affiliation. **Gēns Iūlia** would refer to all members of the Julius clan, including adoptees like Octavian (Augustus). The **nōmen** functions as an adjective, with a feminine form to agree with **gēns**.

īnfāns: This is an adjective used as a noun; the basic meaning of the adjective is *non-speaking*, thus describing a small child still unable to speak in sentences. Its default gender, when the infant's sex is unknown, is masculine.

Well-Known Phrases

ārs grātiā artis	<i>art for art's sake</i>
mēns sāna in corpore sānō	<i>a sound mind in a sound body— phrase attributed to Juvenal</i>
orbī et urbī	<i>to the planet and to the City</i>
rigor mortis	<i>stiffness of death</i>

Sample Declensions

The table below is deployed to reinforce your knowledge of Declension III-i. Make any necessary changes to the stem before adding the endings, which are just like III-regular except in the Genitive plural (**-ium**).

III-Regular	<i>mountain</i>		<i>night</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	mōns	montēs	nōx	noctēs
<i>Genitive</i>	montis	mont <u>ium</u>	noctis	noct <u>ium</u>
<i>Dative</i>	montī	montibus	noctī	noctibus
<i>Accusative</i>	montem	montēs	noctem	noctēs
<i>Ablative</i>	monte	montibus	nocte	noctibus

As before, practice with the other nouns in this lesson. Other than **urbs**, the final **s** changes to a **t**, and the long vowel preceding it is usually shortened: *e.g.*, **ārs**, **artis**.

Dynamically Declining duo-duae-duo and ambō-ambae-ambō

The adjectives introduced in this lesson are unusual, to say the least. In the distant past, Latin nouns and adjectives had a number called *dual*, used in reference to exactly two of anyone or anything. These adjectives use some endings that are recognizable as plural, others that are remnants of the era of dual. They have no singular forms because they never modify just one of anything.

The dual-ish forms in the table below are highlighted in **purple**.

Plural (Dual) Only	<i>Masculine</i>		<i>Feminine</i>		<i>Neuter</i>	
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	ambō	duo	ambae	duae	ambō	duo
<i>Genitive</i>	ambōrum	duōrum	ambārum	duārum	ambōrum	duōrum
<i>Dative</i>	ambōbus	duōbus	ambābus	duābus	ambōbus	duōbus
<i>Accusative</i>	ambōs	duōs	ambās	duās	ambōs	duōs
<i>Ablative</i>	ambōbus	duōbus	ambābus	duābus	ambōbus	duōbus

You may recognize the **-ābus** ending from the feminine halves of gender-paired nouns: **deābus, filiābus, etc.** This is the source of that borrowed ending that helps distinguish these nouns from their masculine equivalents.

Partitive Genitive

As you know by now, the Genitive case is associated with the English preposition *of*. But not all uses of *of* are the same.

One of our new vocabulary words, **pārs**, is often seen alongside a Genitive form, indicating *part of a whole*. This is a use called the *partitive* Genitive.

Partitive Genitives appear with some other nouns, yet to be introduced here, that indicate quantities or portions. They also appear with numeric adjectives, both cardinal and ordinal. In some instances, they are translated into English exactly as you would expect, but not always.

In frigidissimā parte Āsiae habitāmus. *We live in the coldest part of Asia Minor.*
Duōs philosophōrum Graecōrum amō. *I like two of the Greek philosophers.*

Exercise XXXII: Complete and Translate to English

The sentences below each have two words, either adjective or nouns, lacking an ending. Supply the appropriate endings to make the adjective and noun agree, and then translate the resulting sentence into English. Fittingly, #5 has an **ambiguity**.

1. Vulpēs in lātā vall___ dentēs candidissim___ habet.
2. Nostrī nepōt___ pānem dē altīs mont___ portābant.
3. In gēnte Cornēli___ erant multī et magnī duc___.
4. Pārs meae cohort___ urbem sacr___ servābit.
5. Dabō amb___ īnfantibus magnum numerum rubrārum lent___.
6. Duās ovium sordid___ trāns pontem long___ movēte.
7. Magn___ cum arte avēs flāv___ inter īnsulās volant.
8. Post mortēs plūrim___, cīvēs prope fontem antīqu___ miserrimī sunt.
9. Nocte (*at night*) mēns me___ plētur memōriīs tuī amōr___.

Some English Derivatives

Very few of the derivatives in this list are beyond the average English speaker's vocabulary. Note, however, the omnipresent **t** from the stems of the Latin nouns (other than **urbs**, that is).

ambō: ambidextrous, ambiguous, ambivalent (Greek equivalent: **amphi-**)

ārs: art, artist, artisan, artifice/-ial

cohors: cohort

dēns: dental, dentist/-ry, denture, dentition, dentrifice, dentiloquy

duo: duo, duet, dual/-ism/-ity (**duodecim** (XII) gives us *dozen* and *duodenum*)

fōns: font, fount, fountain, fontanelle

gēns: gentle, genteel, gentile/-ity

infāns: infant, infantile, infancy

lēns: lens, lentil, lenticular

mēns: mental/-ity, mentation

mōns: mount, mountain, Vermont (via French), Montana (via Spanish)

mors: mortal, mortuary, mortician, mortgage

nox: nocturnal, nocturne, equinox

pārs: part, (im-)partial/-ity, party (as in *faction*), partisan, parti-color, impart, depart, particle/-ular/-ulate

pōns: pontoon, pontiff (from Latin **pontifex**, *priest*), pontificate

urbs: urban/-ism/-ize/-ization, urbane/-ity, exurbs, suburbs

XXXIII. III-Neuter

For this lesson, in which you learn the names of several body parts (and the word for *body*), we will include neuter nouns from Declension III subdivided into three groups:

- **-men/-minis** nouns, some of which we have been using since the beginning
- **-us/-oris** and **-us/-eris** nouns
- short nouns with no particular termination but which just happen to be neuter

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive s.</i>	<i>Nominative pl.</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
abdōmen	abdōminis	abdōmina	n.	<i>belly</i>
carmen	carminis	carmina	n.	<i>song, poem</i>
flūmen	flūminis	flūmina	n.	<i>river</i>
lūmen	lūminis	lūmina	n.	<i>light (usually natural</i>
nōmen praenōmen cognōmen agnōmen	nōminis	nōmina	n.	<i>name; clan name</i> <i>first name</i> <i>nickname</i> <i>earned additional</i> <i>sobriquet</i>
volūmen	volūminis	volūmina	n.	<i>scroll, volume</i>
corpus	corporis	corpora	n.	<i>body</i>
genus	generis	genera	n.	<i>kind, type</i>
latus	lateris	latera	n.	<i>side</i>
pectus	pectoris	pectora	n.	<i>chest, breast</i>
tempus	temporis	tempora	n.	<i>time</i>
vulnus	vulneris	vulnera	n.	<i>wound</i>
caput	capitis	capita	n.	<i>head</i>
cor	cordis	corda	n.	<i>heart</i>
crūs	crūris	crūra	n.	<i>leg</i>
iter	itineris	itinera	n.	<i>journey, route</i>
lac	lactis	lacta	n.	<i>milk</i>
ōs	ōris	ōra	n.	<i>mouth, opening;</i>

Vocabulary Notes

The -us Nouns: This is the lesson with a large additional takeaway: *Not all -us nouns are Declension II masculine.* Almost all **-us** nouns in Declension III are neuter; proper names like **Venus-Veneris** are exceptions.

Whether a III-Neuter **-us** noun takes an **-er** or **-or** stem is somewhat difficult to predict. If you know how to spell English derivatives such as *lateral* and *temporary*, that makes it easier; if you don't, memorize the Genitive singular forms, and you can build your knowledge of English spellings around that.

The -men Nouns: You can always count on **-men** nouns to be neuter and have a stem terminating in **-min**. Many of these nouns have modified verb roots before the **-men**: e.g., the **nō-** in **nōmen** is a root meaning *be familiar with* or *recognize*.

The other Nouns: The remaining nouns do not necessarily follow any pattern, so you will need to memorize their Genitive singular forms (or at least recognize them when you see them).

lac: This noun appears exclusively in singular forms.

latus: *The broad side* would be **latus lātum**.

ōs: Be aware that there is another neuter noun **os-ossis** (with a short **o**), meaning *bone*, which we will introduce in a later lesson.

Relationships to words already introduced:

- **iter** and **eō, ire**
- **ōs** and **ōrō, -āre**, as well as **ōrātiō** and **ōrātor**.
- **vulnus** and **vulnerō, -āre**

Well-Known Phrases

per ōs (p.o.)	<i>by mouth</i> (instruction on medicinal prescriptions)
tempus fugit	<i>time flees</i> (or <i>flies</i> , if you prefer)
suī generis	<i>of its own kind</i> (unique)
sursum corda	<i>hearts upward</i> (lift up your hearts)
Carmina Burāna	<i>songs of Buria</i> , the Medieval songs of wandering students, set to music most famously by Bavarian composer Carl Orff.
Avē Vērūm Corpūs	<i>hail the True Body</i> , a Medieval chant updated most famously by W.A. Mozart
Corpūs Christī	<i>body of Christ</i> , name of a Spanish mission and eventual city in southern Texas
nōmine Patris et Filī et Spīritūs Sānctī	<i>in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit</i>

Declension III-neuter Endings

The rules for neuter nouns and adjectives that we learned for Declension II also apply to Declension III:

- The Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative singular forms are identical.
- For those three cases in the plural, the forms are also identical, consisting of the stem plus the **-a** ending.

III-Neuter	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	(whatever)	-a
<i>Genitive</i>	-is	-um
<i>Dative</i>	-ī	-ibus
<i>Accusative</i>	(whatever, same as Nom.)	-a
<i>Ablative</i>	-e	-ibus

Here are some tables containing four of our new nouns, fully declined.

III-Neuter	<i>name</i>		<i>time</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	nōmen	nōmin <u>a</u>	tempus	tempor <u>a</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	nōminis	nōminum	temporis	temporum
<i>Dative</i>	nōminī	nōminibus	temporī	temporibus
<i>Accusative</i>	<u>nōmen</u>	nōmin <u>a</u>	<u>tempus</u>	tempor <u>a</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	nōmine	nōminibus	tempore	temporibus

III-Neuter	<i>heart</i>		<i>journey</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	cor	cord <u>a</u>	iter	itiner <u>a</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	cordis	cordum	itineris	itinerum
<i>Dative</i>	cordī	cordibus	itinerī	itineribus
<i>Accusative</i>	<u>cor</u>	cord <u>a</u>	iter	itiner <u>a</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	corde	cordibus	itinere	itineribus

That leaves you with quite a few others to practice (hint-hint).

Exercise XXXIII: Neuter Tricks

The whole purpose of this exercise is to get you accustomed to the behavior of neuter nouns. Translate these phrases and short sentences into Latin, trying hard not to overthink the process.

1. the human heart
2. after the journey
3. toward the dark side
4. We hide the scroll.
5. Carry (s.) the milk.
6. You (s.) have the body.
7. I shall give you (s.) a new name.
8. It goes over your head.
9. Grant (pl.) me time.
10. across our chests
11. the lions' mouths
12. into the lights*
13. There are two kinds.
14. I was looking at the rivers.
15. Care for (pl.) the wounds.
16. He was moving both legs.
17. You (s.) will prepare the songs.
18. They are washing their** bellies.

* Use a form of **lūmen** in #12. For additional practice, you can also substitute the correct form of **lūx**.

** You can omit the translation of *their* in this context, unless you are trying to emphasize it, as in *They are washing their own bellies*.

Some English Derivatives

Once again, we have some nouns in this lesson that are reintroduced from the Introduction or related to verbs already learned. Those are omitted from this section.

caput: capital/-ism/-ist/-ize, occiput/-ital, captain

cōr: cordial, accord, concord, record

corpus: corpuscle, corporal, corporate, incorporate, disincorporate

crūs: crural

genus: genus, general/-ist/-ity/-ize, (de-)generate, generic

iter: (re-)iterate, itinerant, itinerary

lac: lactic, lactate/-ation, lactose

latus: lateral, bilateral, collateral

lūmen: lumen, luminous, illuminate

ōs: oral, orifice, all the **ōrāre** derivatives (indirectly)

pectus: pectoral, expectorate/-ant

tempus: temporal, contemporary, extemporaneous

volūmen: volume, voluminous

XXXIV. Declension III Adjectives

For the last two lessons before the review, we will add some more adjectives to our repertoire, all from Declension III. Similar to the four flavors of Declension III nouns, the adjectives come in three varieties: one-, two-, and three-termination. The table below contains two three-termination adjectives, which differ from two-termination only in that they have a distinct Nominative/Vocative singular form for the masculine gender.

<i>Masculine/Feminine</i>		<i>Neuter</i>	<i>English</i>
ācer	ācris	ācre	<i>sharp, bitter, fierce</i>
celer	celeris	celere	<i>swift, fast</i>
brevis		breve	<i>short, brief</i>
difficilis		difficile	<i>difficult</i>
dissimilis		dissimile	<i>unlike, dissimilar</i>
dulcis		dulce	<i>sweet</i>
facilis		facile	<i>easy</i>
fidēlis		fidēle	<i>faithful, trustworthy</i>
fortis		forte	<i>strong, brave</i>
gravis		grave	<i>heavy, serious</i>
humilis		humile	<i>low, lowly, humble</i>
iuvenis		iuvene	<i>young</i>
levis		leve	<i>light, trivial, merry</i>
similis		simile	<i>like, similar</i>
trīstis		trīste	<i>sad, melancholy</i>

As a bonus, for reasons which will soon become apparent, we introduce two nouns that represent Declension III-i-neuter.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>English</i>
animal	animālis	n.	<i>animal</i>
mare	maris	n.	<i>sea</i>

Vocabulary Notes

The Return of the Disappearing e: In Lesson IX, we saw how **-er** nouns and adjectives tend to lose the **e** after certain consonants. In this lesson, note that the **e** is dropped in all other forms of **ācer**, but not of **celer**. The **e** generally (but not always) disappears when the consonant before it is a stop: **b, c, ch d, g, p, or t**.

animal, mare: In biological taxonomy, the kingdom of animals is called *Animalia*, which is direct form Latin. The early astronomers who thought they saw *seas* on the moon named those features **maria**, also direct from Latin.

Mare has at least two related adjectives, **marinus/-a/-um** and **maritimus/-a/-um**. Both mean *of or pertaining to the sea*; the former more commonly describes sea-based animals and plants, as well as the color of sea water, while the latter refers more to sea-based human activities such as fishing and sailing.

similis, dissimilis: Whatever someone or something is *like* or *unlike* takes the Dative case (Dative with adjectives function). **Fēmina cantat sē similem virginī esse.** = *The woman sings that she is like a virgin.*

Likewise, the person or animal for whom a task is **facile** or **difficile** goes into the Dative. There are several other adjectives in this list that frequently take Dative objects: **ācer**, **dulcis**, and **fidēlis** are excellent examples.

Well-Known Phrases

Ārs longa, vīta brevis	<i>art (is) long, life (is) short</i>
fortūna fortibus favet	<i>fortune favors the brave</i>
paucī sed ācrēs	<i>few but fierce</i>
semper fidēlis	<i>always faithful</i> (motto of the US Marine Corps)
stella maris	<i>star of the sea</i>

Declension III Endings for Adjectives and Neuter i-Stem Nouns

The adjectives of Declension III are inflected like III-i nouns, as are **animal** and **mare**, with a twist or two:

- For most of these adjectives (but not all), the Ablative singular ending for all genders is **-ī** rather than **-e**.
- For most (but not all), the Genitive plural ending for all genders is **-ium**.
- For the neuter gender, the Nom/Voc/Acc plural ending is **-ia**, not simply **-a**.

Sample Declensions—III-i-neuter Nouns

Note the underlined oddities peculiar to the subtype of Declension III noun.

III-i-neuter	<i>animal</i>		<i>sea</i>	
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	animal	animā<u>lia</u>	mare	mar<u>ia</u>
<i>Genitive</i>	animā<u>lis</u>	animā<u>lium</u>	maris	mar<u>ium</u>
<i>Dative</i>	animā<u>lī</u>	animā<u>libus</u>	mar<u>ī</u>	mar<u>ibus</u>
<i>Accusative</i>	animal	animā<u>lia</u>	mare	mar<u>ia</u>
<i>Ablative</i>	animā<u>lī</u>	animā<u>libus</u>	mar<u>ī</u>	mar<u>ibus</u>

Sample Declension—Adjectives

This is the paradigm for *most* two-termination adjectives in Declension III. For the three-termination variant, just add the special *-er* form in the Nominative singular masculine form.

III-Adjective	Singular		Plural	
	Masc./Fem.	Neuter	Masc./Fem	Neuter
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	brevis	breve	brevēs	brevia
<i>Genitive</i>	brevis	brevis	brevium	brevium
<i>Dative</i>	brevī	brevī	brevibus	brevibus
<i>Accusative</i>	brevem	breve	brevēs	brevia
<i>Ablative</i>	brevī	brevī	brevibus	brevibus

One notable exception is **iuvenis**, which uses the standard **-um** ending for the Genitive plural, similar to the noun **canis**. You may also encounter **iuvene** as an Ablative singular form, mostly because this adjective doubles as a noun.

Adverbs and Superlative Forms

Positive Adverbs

To form adverbs from most of these adjectives, add **-iter** to the stem: **ācritēr**, **brevitēr**, **celeritēr**, **dulcitēr**, *etc.* In Lesson XXXV, we will introduce some adjectives that add either **-ter** or just **-er**.

Two notable exceptions: For **facilis/-e** and **difficilis/-e**, just use the neuter forms **facile** and **difficile** to convert them to adverbs (*easily* and *with difficulty*)

Superlative Adjectives

Superlatives work just as we learned in Lesson XXV, with one additional rule:

- For most Declension III adjectives, add **-issimus/-a/-um** to the stem: **gravissimus**, **trīstissimus**, *etc.*
- For the three-termination adjectives, add **-rimus/-a/-um** to the Nominative singular masculine form: **ācerrimus**, **celerrimus**, *etc.*
- For some **-ilis** adjectives, including the ones in this lesson, add **-limus/-a/-um** to the stem: **humillimus**, **facillimus**, **simillimus**, **difficillimus**, **dissimillimus**. Some other **-ilis** adjectives follow the standard **-issimus** rule.

Superlative Adverbs

As we learned previously, forming superlative adverbs is easy: Since the superlative degree lives in Declensions I & II, use the ending **-ē** to indicate *very/most adjectively*: **celerrimē**, **brevissimē**, **facillimē**, *etc.*

Exercise XXXIV: Mutated Adjectives

Each set of mutations begins with one or two adjective forms, then asks you to make two or three cumulative changes in case, number, gender, degree, or even part of speech (adjective to adverb or *vice versa*). *Make only the requested changes*, altering nothing else. Some instructions may result in no change of form; some may have two or three correct answers.

1. facilis; ācerimā

- a. Change to Dative.
- b. Change that to plural.

2. grāvēs; iuvenem

- a. Change to neuter.
- b. Change that to Ablative.

3. simile; levis

- a. Change to an adverb.
- b. Change that to superlative.

4. fortium; brevia

- a. Change to superlative (two possible answers for **fortium**).
- b. Change that to Accusative (three possible answers).

5. celere; trīstia

- a. Change to masculine (two possible answers for **celere**).
- b. Change that to Genitive.
- c. Change that to superlative.

6. dulcissimam; dissimillimus

- a. Change to positive.
- b. Change that to neuter.
- c. Change that to plural.

7. humiliter; fidēliter

- a. Change to superlative.
- b. Change that to a Nominative singular masculine adjective.
- c. Change that to plural.

8. difficilibus

- a. Change to singular.
- b. Change that to superlative and masculine.
- c. Change that to feminine (two possible answers).

Some English Derivatives

A note about the Latin noun **animal** first: It is related to **animus** and **anima**, both of which can mean *soul*, *spirit*, or *breath*. The **anim-** stem gives rise to *animate* and its various compounds.

ācer: acerbic, acrimony/-ious

brevis: brief, brevity, abbreviate

celer: celerity, accelerate, decelerate

dulcis: dulcet, dulcimer

facilis, difficilis: facile/-ity, facilitate/-ation, difficulty

fidelis: fidelity, infidel(-ity)

fortis: fortitude, fortify/-fication, comfort

grāvis: grave, gravity, aggravate

humilis: humble, humility, humiliate

iuvenis: juvenile/-ity, rejuvenate, junior

levis: levity, levitation, alleviate

mare: (sub-)marine, marinade/-ate, maritime

similis, dissimilis: simile, facsimile, (veri-)similitude, similar/-ity, dissimilar/-ity,

trīstis: trist (not *tryst*)

XXXV. More Declension III Adjectives

Like Declension III nouns, Declension III adjectives of one termination are a diverse lot. The most common terminations in this group are **-x** and **-ns**; as you can see in the table below, there are others. We provide the Genitive singular forms to show their stems, which, as with the nouns, are Genitive singular minus **-is**.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>English</i>
audāx	audācis	audācter	<i>bold, daring</i>
dīves	dīvitis		<i>wealthy</i>
fēlix	fēlicis	fēliciter	<i>happy, fortunate</i>
īnfēlix	īnfēlicis	īnfēliciter	<i>unhappy, unfortunate</i>
pār	paris	pariter	<i>equal</i>
pauper	pauperis		<i>poor, lacking wealth</i>
potēns	potentis	potenter	<i>powerful, strong, capable</i>
sapiēns	sapientis	sapienter	<i>wise, knowing</i>
senex	senis		<i>old (describing people)</i>
vēlōx	vēlōcis	vēlōciter	<i>fast, speedy</i>
vetus	veteris		<i>old (describing any noun)</i>

We are also including four two-termination adjectives in this lesson:

<i>Masc./Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>English</i>
omnis	omne		<i>all, every</i>
trēs	tria		<i>three</i>
turpis	turpe	turpiter	<i>ugly, shameful</i>
viridis	viride		<i>green</i>

Vocabulary Notes

audāx: This can refer boldness as a positive attribute (*courageous*) or a negative (*rash, presumptuous*).

dīves, pauper, senex, vetus: These adjectives, frequently used as nouns, differ from typical Declension III adjectives in one particular form: the Ablative singular, irrespective of gender. They use the **-e** ending, as do most nouns in Declension III, rather than **-ī**: **dīvite, paupere, sene, vetere**. (There are also examples of **senī** in the written record.) They also, you may notice, lack adverbial forms.

omnis: Without a noun, **omnēs** can mean *everyone*, and **omnia** can mean *everything*. It combines with **potēns** to form **omnipotēns**, *all-powerful*.

pār: This almost always appears with a Dative object, showing that someone or something is *equal to* that object.

potēns, sapiēns: These are adapted from participle forms of **possum-possere** and **sapiō-sapere** (Conjugation III), respectively. They may also feature **-e** rather than **-ī** in the Ablative singular. As an interesting tidbit, another meaning of **sapiō** is *taste*, as in *have flavor (sapor)*. Thus, **Homō sapiēns** may just as well be translated *tasty human*.

trēs is found in plural only (obviously). See the section on **trēs-tria** later in this lesson.

vēlōx: This adjective has overlapping meanings with **celer/celeris/celere**. The distinction between them is subtle: **celer** refers to a single instance of motion, whereas **vēlōx** is more of a permanent attribute. Someone who is **vēlōx** has the strength or skill to do something **celeriter**.

Well-Known Phrases

omnibus	<i>for all</i> (applying to everyone or everything)
Homō sapiēns	<i>wise human</i> (see also Homō sapiēns sapiēns)
in formā pauperis	<i>in the form of a poor person</i> (legal term)
prīmus/-a inter parēs	<i>first among equals</i>
Gallia est omnis divīsa in partēs trēs...	<i>All of Gaul is divided into three parts...</i> (C. Iūlius Caesar, <i>De Bellō Gallicō</i>)

Adverbs and Superlatives

Just as mentioned in Lesson XXXIV, the **-iter** suffix for turning adjectives into adverbs applies here. However, for some adjectives it is shorted to **-ter**, or simply **-er** when attached to a stem ending with a **t**.

You can find examples of the positive-degree adverbial forms in the vocabulary table at the beginning of this lesson, some that keep the **i** from the stem and some that do not: **audacter**, **potenter**; **fēliciter**, **vēlōciter**.

The superlative-degree forms of the adjectives in this lesson mostly follow the usual rules:

- add **-issimus/-a/-um** to the stem... (**fēlicissimus**, **potentissimus**, *etc.*)
- ...unless the adjective has an **-er** termination, in which case add **-rimus/-a/-um** after that (**pauperrimus**).

Change the adjectival endings to **-ē** to convert the superlative adjectives into adverbs.

For **vetus-veteris**, there are two recognized superlative forms: **veterrimus/-a/-um** and **vetustissimus/-a/-um**.

The Declension of *trēs-tria*

Because the numeric adjective **trēs-tria** always modifies plural nouns, it has no singular forms. Fittingly, the adjective meaning *three* uses endings from Declension III. As a result, it has only four different forms: **trēs**, **tria**, **trium**, and **tribus**.

	<i>three</i>	
	<i>Masc./Fem</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Nom./Voc.</i>	trēs	tria
<i>Genitive</i>	trium	trium
<i>Dative</i>	tribus	tribus
<i>Accusative</i>	trēs	tria
<i>Ablative</i>	tribus	tribus

Exercise XXXV: Find the Pair That Agrees

The left column contains some adjective forms; the right column, noun forms. Match each adjective on the left with the noun with which it agrees in case, number, and gender. Some of the nouns may match up with more than one adjective, but all the adjectives match with only one noun. Then translate the resulting phrase into English.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. turpī | A. flūminum |
| 2. pauperrimīs | B. animālia |
| 3. potentium | C. olīvam |
| 4. vetustissimōs | D. gentēs |
| 5. tria | E. politicī |
| 6. vėlōcissime | F. spectāculum |
| 7. sapientis | G. urbe |
| 8. omne | H. rēx |
| 9. viridem | I. cervōs |
| 10. fēlīcissimōrum | L. hostibus |
| 11. dīvitissimās | |
| 12. audācibus | |

Some English Derivatives

fēlix: felicity/-ate/-ation/-ous

omnis: omnibus, omnipresent, omniscient, omnivore/-ous

pār: par, peer, (dis-)parity, compare

pauper: pauper, poverty, impoverish (the latter two via French)

potēns: potent/-ency, impotent/-ence, potential, potentiometer

sapiēns: sapient/-ence, sapid, insipid

senex: senile/-ity, senior/-ity, senate (via **senātus**)

trēs: triceps, trilateral, trinity; Greek has the same root, found in words like *triangle* and *trilogy*

turpis: turpitude

vēlōx: velocity, velocipede, velociraptor

vetus: veteran, inveterate

viridis: viridian, verdant

XXXVI. Review III

The majority of the new vocabulary entries presented in Volume III have been nouns: Including those reintroduced from the Introduction volume, the nouns number more than 130. We also added more than 70 adjectives, but just a few verbs this time. There were no new conjunctions, prepositions, stand-alone adverbs, or other parts of speech

Exercise XXXVI.A.: Vocabulary and Syntax—Nouns

Give the English meaning(s) for each noun and the requested case-number form. Where there are masculine/feminine pairs, provide the requested forms for both.

The easy part will be the 16 or so nouns (underlined) that closely resemble their English meanings, reintroduced from the Introduction. The tricky part will be remembering some of the stem changes for the nouns in Declension III.

People and Groups of People

1. cēnsor—Nom. pl.
2. centūriō—Abl. pl.
3. cīvis—Gen. pl.
4. cohōrs—Voc. s.
5. coniūnx—Dat. s.
6. cōnsul—Abl. pl.
7. dictātor/-trīx—Gen. s.
8. dux—Acc. pl.
9. frater—Nom. pl.
10. gēns—Gen. pl.
11. homō—Dat. s.
12. hostis—Dat. pl.
13. imperātor/-trīx—Dat. s.
14. īfans—Voc. pl.
15. legiō—Dat. s.
16. mater—Gen. pl.
17. narrātor/-trīx—Abl. s.
18. nepōs—Acc. s.
19. ōrātor/-trīx—Gen. pl.
20. ōrdō—Voc. s.
21. pārs—Abl. pl.
22. pastor/-trīx—Dat. pl.
23. pater—Voc. pl.

24. p̄rīnceps—Dat. pl.
25. rēx—Abl. s.
26. senātor/-trīx—Abl. s.
27. soror—Voc. s.
28. spectātor/-trīx—Voc. pl.
29. uxor—Acc. pl.
30. victor/-trīx—Nom. pl.
31. virgō—Gen. s.

Divinities

32. Apollō—Gen. s.
33. Bacchus—Voc. s.
34. Cerēs—Acc. s.
35. Diāna—Dat. s.
36. Iuppiter—Abl. s.
37. Iūnō—Gen. s.
38. Mārs—Acc. s.
39. Mercūrius—Voc. s.
40. Minerva—Abl. s.
41. Neptūnus—Dat. s.
42. Plūtō—Voc. s.
43. Venus—Dat. s.
44. Vesta—Acc. s.
45. Vulcānus—Gen. s.

Non-Human Animals and Groups of Animals

46. animal—Voc. pl.
47. avis—Dat. pl.
48. canis—Acc. s.
49. fēlēs—Acc. pl.
50. grēx—Abl. pl.
51. leō/leaena—Nom. pl.
52. ovis—Gen. pl.
53. piscis—Abl. s.
54. scorpiō—Gen. s.
55. vulpēs—Dat. s.

Places, Times, and the Natural World

56. Aegyptus—Abl. s.
57. Āfrica—Acc. s.
58. arbor—Dat. s.
59. Āsia—Dat. pl.
60. collis—Dat. s.
61. Corsica—Gen. s.
62. Crēta—Voc. s.
63. Cyprus—Gen. s.
64. Etrūria—Dat. s.
65. flūmen—Abl. s.
66. fōns—Abl. pl.
67. Iudaea—Abl. s.
68. Lātium—Gen. s.
69. Lūsītānia—Acc. s.
70. Macedōnia—Dat. s.
71. mare—Acc. pl.
72. Maurētānia—Acc. s.
73. mōns—Acc. s.
74. nix—Gen. s.
75. nōx—Nom. pl.
76. Numidia—Dat. s.
77. Persia—Abl. s.
78. regiō—Gen. pl.
79. rosa—Abl. pl.
80. Syria—Abl. s.
81. tempus—Nom. pl.
82. vallēs—Acc. pl.

The Built Environment

83. crux—Acc. pl.
84. piscīna—Gen. s.
85. pōns—Voc. pl.
86. urbs—Dat. pl.

Common Objects

87. clāvis—Abl. s.

- 88. ignis—Acc. pl.
- 89. lūmen—Abl. pl.
- 90. volūmen—Nom. pl.

The Body and the Mind

- 91. abdōmen—Voc. pl.
- 92. auris—Nom. pl.
- 93. caput—Acc. pl.
- 94. cervīx—Dat. pl.
- 95. cōr—Abl. s.
- 96. corpus—Dat. pl.
- 97. crūs—Dat. s.
- 98. dēns—Gen. pl.
- 99. latus—Voc. s.
- 100. mēns—Acc. s.
- 101. ōs—Nom. pl.
- 102. pectus—Acc. s.
- 103. vōx—Gen. s.
- 104. vulnus—Abl. pl.

Food and Drink

- 105. carō—Gen. s.
- 106. lac—Abl. s.
- 107. lēns—Nom. pl.
- 108. nux—Voc. s.
- 109. pānis—Dat. s.
- 110. radīx—Abl. pl.

Travel and Transportation

- 111. classis—Dat. s.
- 112. iter—Nom. pl.
- 113. nāvis—Gen. pl.

Arts, Sciences, and Scholarship

- 114. ārs—Gen. pl.
- 115. cārmen—Nom. pl.
- 116. lēctiō—Abl. s.
- 117. lēx—Gen. pl.

118. ōrātiō—Acc. pl.

119. ratiō—Abl. pl.

Abstract Nouns, States of Being, and Miscellanea

120. amor—Gen. s.

121. clāmor—Dat. pl.

122. color—Acc. s.

123. error—Abl. pl.

124. favor—Voc. s.

125. genus—Nom pl.

126. honor—Gen. pl.

127. horror—Dat. s.

128. lābor—Acc. pl.

129. mōrs—Gen. s.

130. nōmen—Dat. pl.

131. pāx—Acc. s.

132. terror—Nom. pl.

133. timor—Gen. pl.

Exercise XXXVI.B.: Vocabulary and Syntax—Adjectives

For each adjective listed, give:

- the basic English meanings;
- the adverbial form of all the adjectives labeled with (adv.);
- the correct form(s) to agree with the noun to the right of each adjective;
- and, if possible, change that form to the superlative degree.

This may take a long time, and possibly a lot of strenuous thinking, so do not worry if you cannot complete it in one sitting. With the addition of Declension III, this may be a bit more difficult than it was in Volume II, Lesson XXIV.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. ācer/ācris/ācre (adv.) | hostem |
| 2. Aegyptius/-a/-um | doctōrī |
| 3. Āfricānus/-a/-um | fontis |
| 4. albus/-a/-um | leōnibus |
| 5. altus/-a/-um (adv.) | regiōnis |
| 6. ambō/ambae/ambō | virginēs (2) |
| 7. Āsiānus/-a/-um | volūmina |
| 8. āter/ātra/ātrum | statuārum |

9. audāx/-cis (adv.)	prīncipī
10. aurantiācus/-a/-um	abdōmen
11. brevis/-e (adv.)	tempore
12. caerūleus/-a/-um	flūmina
13. calidus/-a/-um (adv.)	lūcum
14. candidus/-a/-um	togās
15. captīvus/-a/-um	cīvibus
16. cārus/-a/-um (adv.)	ducis
17. celer/celeris/celere (adv.)	Mercūrī
18. clārus/-a/-um (adv.)	gēntibus
19. Corsicus/-a/-um	radīx
20. Crēticus/-a/-um	ōrdinum
21. Cypriānus/-a/-um	avem
22. difficilis/-e (adv.)	latus
23. dissimilis/-e (adv.)	pictūram
24. dives/dīvitis	politicōrum
25. dulcis/-e (adv.)	olīvā
26. duo/duae/duo	honōrēs (2)
27. Etruscus/-a/-um	corpus
28. facilis/-e (adv.)	carmen
29. falsus/-a/-um (adv.)	generī
30. fēlīx/-cis (adv.)	fēlem
31. fidēlis/-e (adv.)	alumnam
32. flāvus/-a/-um	canum
33. fortis/-e (adv.)	senātrīcibus
34. frigidus/-a/-um (adv.)	oceānō
35. fuscus/-a/-um	asparagōs
36. grāvis/-e (adv.)	vulnera
37. grīseus/-a/-um	Iōvī
38. humānus/-a/-um (adv.)	memoriīs
39. humilis/-e (adv.)	urbium
40. īnfēlīx/-cis (adv.)	lupe
41. integer/integra/integrum (adv.)	crūre

42. Iūdaeus/-a/-um	nivis
43. iuvenis/-e	nepōtēs (2)
44. leōnīnus/-a/-um (adv.)	caput
45. levis/-e (adv.)	errōris
46. liber/lībera/līberum (adv.)	pastōrum
47. Lūsitānus/-a/-um	hominēs (at least 2)
48. Macedōnicus/-a/-um	noctium
49. Maurus/-a/-um	pāx
50. niger/nigra/nigrum	nāve
51. Numidiānus/-a/-um	imperātōrī
52. obscurus/-a/-um (adv.)	lentēs (2)
53. omnis/-e	Aegyptiōs
54. pār/paris (adv.)	cōsulibus
55. pauper/pauperis	centuriōne
56. potēns/-ntis (adv.)	vōcis
57. prōfundus/-a/-um (adv.)	terror
58. purpureus/-a/-um	cōrda
59. pūrus/-a/-um (adv.)	ārtem
60. roseus/-a/-um	carne
61. ruber/rubra/rubrum	ignis (2/3)
62. sacer/sacra/sacrum (adv.)	arbor
63. sānctus/-a/-um (adv.)	medicīnā
64. sapiēns/-ntis (adv.)	Mīnervae (2, singular only)
65. senex/senis	patri
66. similis/-e (adv.)	ōribus
67. sordidus/-a/-um (adv.)	dentēs (2)
68. Syrus/-a/-um	nucum
69. tepidus/-a/-um (adv.)	lacte
70. trēs/tria	crucum
71. trīstis/-e (adv.)	matrīmōniīs
72. turpis/-e (adv.)	Bacchō
73. ūnus/-a/-um	ōrātiōnis
74. vėlōx/-cis (adv.)	legiōnibus

75. vērūs/-a/-um (adv.)	uxōrum
76. vetus/veteris	vehiculō (2)
77. viridis/-e	tūnicārum

Exercise XXXVI.C.: Vocabulary and Syntax—Verbs

This volume presented only six new verbs, all related to new nouns, to add to the 100-plus already introduced. Translate each of the phrases below into Latin.

clārō, clārāre

1. they clarify
2. they used to clarify
3. they used to be clarified

gregō, gregāre

4. you (s.) are herded
5. you (s.) will be herded
6. you (pl.) will be herded

lūcēō, lucēre

7. I shine
8. we shine
9. we were shining

obscūrō, obscūrāre

10. it was darkening
11. it will darken
12. they will darken

offuscō, offuscāre

13. they will be darkened
14. y'all will be darkened
15. be darkened!

ōrdinō, ordināre

16. we are putting in order
17. we are put in order
18. we were being put in order

Exercise XXXVI.D.: Grammar—Cases and Functions

In this volume, we added three new functions for nouns to the 18 or so introduced previously. This time, instead of simply matching functions to cases or endings as in Volumes I and II, match the function with the underlined portion of a sentence that exemplifies that function.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. accompaniment | A. <u>Multō amōre</u> tē cūrābō. |
| 2. description (Ablative) | B. Cōnsulis filius ā <u>gladiatōre</u> pugnāre docētur. |
| 3. description (Genitive) | C. Narrābitis populō <u>Caesarem</u> ad Aegyptum ire. |
| 4. direct address | D. Trēs <u>meārum dentium</u> volābant ex ōre. |
| 5. direct object | E. Nōlī nocēre <u>avibus nostrīs!</u> |
| 6. indirect object | F. Gēns Iūnia erat <u>clārissima</u> Rōmae. |
| 7. manner | G. <u>Dē collibus</u> properābāmus. |
| 8. means | H. Cogitō matrem tuam similem <u>Minervae</u> esse. |
| 9. object of certain verbs | I. Omnēs in cohorte virī <u>pūrō corde</u> erant. |
| 10. object of <i>of</i> | L. Syriī magnum timōrem <u>fēlium</u> habent. |
| 11. objective | M. Audacter <u>in terram</u> turpium hostium equitābāmus. |
| 12. partitive | N. Tē, ō <u>Neptūne</u> , māximē adōrāmus. |
| 13. personal agent | O. Narrā nōbīs histōriam dē <u>Scipiōnis</u> itinere ad Āfricam! |
| 14. place from which | P. Quid <u>coniugī pulcherrimae</u> dabis? |
| 15. place to which | Q. Lentēs <u>cum carne</u> mihi nōn placent. |
| 16. place where | R. Multī pastōrum <u>in valle</u> lābōrābant. |
| 17. possessor | S. Vidēsne <u>ducem</u> in nāve grīseā? |
| 18. subject | T. Ad urbem <u>ponte altissimō</u> appropinquābō. |
| 19. subject complement | V. <u>Ovēs</u> nēcābantur prō cēnā captīvōrum. |
| 20. subject of infinitive | X. Prīncipem <u>optimae mentis</u> volumus. |
| 21. with adjectives | Y. Nova sculptūra <u>Cicerōnis</u> clārē lūcet. |

Exercise XXXVI.E.: A Whole Bunch of Derivatives

If you know the meaning of an English derivative in this list, or can use it properly in a sentence, good for you. If you encounter one that you do not recognize, see if you can guess its meaning, then check with a dictionary (or a dictionary website) to see whether you guessed correctly. The derivatives appear either alone or in phrases to provide context.

1. conjugal visit
2. pastoral poem
3. piscatorial
4. itinerant workers
5. generic drugs
6. mortal peril
7. corporal punishment
8. amorous
9. cordial
10. brevity
11. felicitation
12. cerulean
13. rational thinking
14. translucent fabric
15. a gregarious person
16. lateral motion
17. acceleration
18. pectoral muscles
19. voluminous hair
20. hominid
21. cruciferous vegetables
22. lactic acid
23. pacification
24. civic duties
25. nepotism
26. carnal
27. auricle

Volūmen III—Answer Key

We repeat the disclaimer from the Answer Key for Volume I:

There are usually several correct ways to translate phrases and sentences from English to Latin or *vice versa*. When translating to Latin, you may have decided to place the words in a different order; when translating to English, you may have used a different present tense for the verb (i.e., present emphatic or present progressive). *And that's OK.*

XXV

1. candidam	candidissimam
2. plūrimō	multō
3. rubrōrum	ruberrimōrum
4. malīs	pessimīs
5. laetae	laetissimae
6. novī	novissimī
7. pulcherrimās	pulchrās
8. angustissimum	angustum
9. inimīce	inimīcissime
10. māximā	magnā
11. grīseus	māgis grīseus
12. antīquōs	antīquissimōs
13. ātra	āterrīma
14. miserrime	misere
15. minimārum	parvārum
16. bonō	optimō

XXVI

1. Numidia est prōvincia quam calidissima (**calida**) in Imperiō Rōmānō (**Rōmānissimō**).
Numidia is the hottest province in the Roman Empire.
2. Templum sacerrimum (**sacrum**) Mercūriō in oppidō parvō (**minimō**) stat.
The temple most sacred to Mercury stands in a small town.
3. Ad vīcum sordidum (**sordidissimum**) equitābō, et amīcās cārās (**cārissimās**) mihi vidēbō.
I shall ride to the dirty village, and I shall see friends dear to me.
4. Captīvī (**Captivissimī**) Macēdōnicī in magnā (**māximā**) arēnā liberābantur.
The captive Macedonians (or Macedonian captives) were being freed in the great arena.
5. Vēram (**vērissimam**) histōriam de rēgīnā Crēticā (**Crētīcissimā**) pictūrīs narrabimus.
We shall tell with pictures the true story of the Cretan queen.
6. Trāns oceānum quam caerūleum (**māximē caerūleum**) prōfundumque (**prōfundissimumque**) nāvīgābitis!
You will sail across such a blue and deep ocean!
7. Post magnam (**māximam**) victōriam super Syrōs, agricolae filiī integrī (**integerrimī**) erant.
After the great victory over the Syrians, the farmer's sons were unhurt.
8. Olīvae ē fundō sānctō (**sānctissimō**) optimae (**bonae**) sunt.
The olives from the holy farm are the best.
9. Ad columnās altās (**altissimās**) ante theātrum miserrimē (**miserē**) appropinquābam.
I was approaching the high columns in front of the theatre.
10. Venus pulcherrima (**pulchra**) longē (**longissimē**) ā Vulcānō sedēbat.
The very beautiful Venus was sitting far away from Vulcan.
11. Pīrāta malus (**pessimus**) ā discipulīs prōhibēbātur per portās albās (**albissimās**) ambulāre.
The evil pirate was being prevented by the students from walking through the white gates.
12. In aquā tepidā (**tepidissima**) cum philosophīs clārissimīs (**clārīs**) natāmus.
We are swimming in (the) warm water with the most/very famous philosophers.

XXVII

1. sub arborem altam *up to the tall tree*
2. ā nostrō cane *by/from our dog*
3. cārae coniugis *of the dear spouse*
4. cōnsul falsissimus *the falsest/very false consul!*
5. cum fratre clārō *with the famous brother*
6. mater pūra *pure/clean mother*
7. nepōtis optimī *of the best/very good grandchild/nephew*
8. patrī Hispānō *to/for the Spanish father*
9. contrā principem Āfricānum *against the African chiefs*
10. senātor sordidissime *O senator most foul*
11. dē parvā sorōre *about the little sister*
12. uxōris pulcherrimae *of the most/very beautiful wife*

XXVIII

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. a sacred honor | honor sacer |
| ⇒ Change <i>sacred</i> to <i>most sacred</i> . | honor sacerrimus |
| 2. of great fear | magnī timōris |
| ⇒ Change <i>of</i> to <i>with</i> . | magnō (cum) timōre |
| 3. among the famous generals | apud/inter imperātōrēs clārōs |
| ⇒ Change <i>generals</i> to <i>mothers</i> . | apud/inter matrēs clārās |
| 4. for the good shepherd | bonō pastōrī |
| ⇒ Change <i>for</i> to <i>by</i> . | ā bonō pastōre |
| 5. dirty gladiators | gladiātōrēs sordidī |
| ⇒ Change <i>dirty</i> to <i>clean</i> . | gladiātōrēs pūrī |
| 6. the dear grandchildren's | nepōtum cārōrum |
| ⇒ Change <i>grandchildren's</i> to <i>chief's</i> . | prīncipis cārī |
| 7. O grey consul | Ō grīsī cōsul |
| ⇒ Change <i>consul</i> to <i>consuls</i> . | Ō grīseī cōsulēs |
| 8. with the captive conqueror | cum victōre captīvō |
| ⇒ Change <i>with</i> to <i>because of</i> . | ob/propter victōrem captīvum |
| 9. for the very large dog | māximō canī |
| ⇒ Change <i>large</i> to <i>small</i> . | minimō canī |
| 10. of yellow color | flāvō colōre/flāvī colōris |
| ⇒ If you used the former, switch to the latter, or <i>vice versa</i> . | |

XXIX

1. The centurion was giving meat to the lion.
⇒ **Centūriō leōnī carnem dabat.**
2. The meat was being given to the lion by the centurion.
⇒ **Carō leonī ā centūriōne dabātur.**
3. Cicero teaches us a profound lesson about scorpions.
⇒ **Cicerō nōs lēctiōnem prōfundam dē scorpīonibus docet.**
4. The scorpions will teach Cicero a profound lesson about us.
⇒ **Scorpīonēs Cicerōnem lēctiōnem prōfundam dē nōbīs docent.**

5. Miracles will be seen in the hottest regions of Egypt.
⇒ **Mirācula in calidissimīs regiōnibus Aegyptī vidēbuntur.**
6. You (s.) will see miracles in the highest regions of Cyprus.
⇒ **Mirācula in altissimīs regiōinbus Cyprī vidēbis.**
7. The people of Crete are very famous because of (their) love of long orations.
⇒ **Propter amōrem longārum ōrātiōnum hominēs Crētae clārissimī sunt.**
8. We declare that the people of Crete love very long orations.
⇒ **Hominēs Crētae longissimās ōrātiōnēs amāre dēclārāmus.**
9. Vesta and Diana are sacred to the virgins of Italy.
⇒ **Vesta Diānaque sacrae virginibus Itāliae sunt.**
10. The virgins of the temple were very sacred to Juno.
⇒ **Virginēs templī Iūnōnī sacerrimae erant.**
11. The men of the legions favor Scipio's plan.
⇒ **Virī lēgiōnum ratiōnī Scipiōnis favent.**
12. Scipio's plan will please the men of Sulla's legion.
⇒ **Ratiō Scipiōnis virīs lēgiōnis Sullae placēbit.**
13. The chief is loved by the ranks of auxiliary troops.
⇒ **Prīnceps ab ordinibus auxiliōrum amātur.**
14. The chief was placing the auxiliary troops in order with much shouting.
⇒ **Prīnceps auxilia in ordine magnō cum clāmōre locābat.**
15. The senators' pure fear of Nero is always told.
⇒ **Senātorum timor pūrus Nērōnis semper narrātur.**
16. The narrator is now telling the senators about his own fear of Nero.
⇒ **Narrātor senātoribus dē suō timōre Nērōnis nunc narrat.**

XXX

1. peace to you (pl.)	pāx vōbīs
2. peace with you (pl.)	pāx vōbīscum
3. We grant you (pl.) peace.	Dōnāmus vōbīs pācem.
4. on the cross	in cruce
5. on crosses	in crucibus
6. onto crosses	in crucēs
7. one law	ūna lēx
8. of one law	ūnīus lēgis
9. We obey one law.	Ūnī lēgī parēmus.
10. in the snow	in nive
11. in the cold, white snow	in nive frigidā et albā
12. in the very cold, very white snow.	in nive frigidissimā et candidissimā
13. the king's neck	cervīx rēgis
14. the kings' necks	cervīcēs rēgum
15. of the kings' necks	cervīcum rēgum
16. The light is shining.	Lūx lūcet.
17. The lights are shining.	Lūcēs lucent.
18. The lights were shining.	Lūcēs lucēbant.
19. They are assembling the leaders.	Ducēs gregant.
20. The leaders are being assembled.	Ducēs gregantur.
21. The leaders will be assembled.	Ducēs gregābuntur.
22. nuts and roots	nucēs radīcēsque
23. in exchange for nuts and roots	prō nucibus radīcibusque
24. Give (s.) us nuts and roots!	Da/Dōnā nōbīs nucēs radīcēsque!
25. the human voice	vōx humāna
26. The human voice is very strong.	Vōx humāna validissima est.
27. The human voice shouts with great glory.	Vōx humāna magnā glōriā clāmat.
28. We will guard one flock.	Ūnam gregem servābimus.
29. One flock will guard us.	Ūna grēx nōs servābit.
30. We will be guarded by one flock.	Ab ūnā grege servābimur.

XXXI

1. ratiō, leō, Pīsō, **nūntiō** (Declension II Dat./Abl.; the others are Declension III Nom.)
2. fēlēs, rosās, **nepōs**, asinōs (Declension III Nom. s.; the others are Acc. pl.)
3. cīve, hoste, vulpe, **eque** (Declension II Voc.; the others are Declension III Abl.)
4. **ordō**, nāvis, lēx, mater (masculine; the others are feminine)
5. horrōrum, lābōrum, colōrum, **arborum** (feminine; the others are masculine)
6. principis, stomachī, doctrīnārum, **fēlī** (Dative; the others are Genitive)
7. **radīcam**, pictūram, oceānum, classem (incorrect syntax; should be **radīcem**)
8. ignibus, vallibus, nivibus, **abacus** (Decl. II Nom.; the others are Decl. III Dat./Abl.)
9. piscibus, **piscīnibus**, togīs, circīs (incorrect syntax; should be **piscīnīs**)
10. doctōris, victōriae, **spectāculīs**, crucis (Dat./Abl. pl.; the others are Gen. s.)

XXXII

1. Vulpēs in lātā valle dentēs candidissimās habet.
⇒ *The fox in the broad valley has very white teeth.*
2. Nostrī nepōtēs pānem dē altīs montibus portābant.
⇒ *Our grandchildren were carrying bread down from the high mountains.*
3. In gēnte Cornēliā erant multī et magnī ducēs.
⇒ *In the Cornelius clan there were many great leaders.*
4. Pārs meae cohortis urbem sacram servābit.
⇒ *Part of my cohort will guard the sacred city.*
5. Dabō ambōbus/ambābus īfantibus magnum numerum rubrārum lentium.
⇒ *I shall give both infants a great number of red lentils.*
6. Duās ovium sordidārum trāns pontem longum movēte.
⇒ *Move two of the dirty sheep across the long bridge.*
7. Magnā cum arte avēs flāvāe inter īnsulās volant.
⇒ *The yellow birds fly between the islands with great skill.*
8. Post mortēs plūrimās, cīvēs prope fontem antīquum miserrimī sunt.
⇒ *After very many deaths, the citizens near the ancient fountain were very sad.*
9. Nocte (at night) mēns meā plētur memōriīs tuī amōris.
⇒ *At night my mind is filled with memories of your love.*

XXXIII

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. the human heart | cōr humānum |
| 2. after the journey | post iter |
| 3. toward the dark side | ad latus obscurum |
| 4. We hide the scroll. | Volūmen cēlāmus. |
| 5. Carry (s.) the milk. | Portā lac. |
| 6. You (s.) have the body. | Habēs corpus. |
| 7. I shall give you (s.) a new name. | Tibi novum nōmen dabō. |
| 8. It goes over your head. | Super tuum caput it. |
| 9. Grant (pl.) me time. | Dōnāte mihi tempus. |
| 10. across our chests | trāns nostra pectora. |
| 11. the lions' mouths | ōra leōnum |
| 12. into the lights | in lūmina |
| 13. There are two kinds. | Sunt duo genera. |
| 14. I was looking at the rivers. | Flūmina spectābam. |
| 15. Care for (pl.) the wounds. | Cūrāte vulnera. |
| 16. He was moving both legs. | Ambo crūra movēbat. |
| 17. You (pl.) will prepare the songs. | Carmina parābitis. |
| 18. They are washing their bellies. | Abdomina (sua) lavānt. |

XXXIV**1. facilis; ācerrimā**

- a. Change to Dative. **facilī; ācerrimae**
 b. Change that to plural. **facilibus; ācerrimīs**

2. grāvēs; iuvenem

- a. Change to neuter. **grāvia; iuvene**
 b. Change that to Ablative. **grāvibus; iuvenī**

3. simile; levis

- a. Change to an adverb. **similiter; leviter**
 b. Change that to superlative. **simillimē; levissimē**

4. fortium; brevia

- a. Change to superlative. **fortissimōrum/-ārum; brevissima**
 b. Change that to Accusative. **fortissimōs/-ās/-a; brevissima**

5. celere; trīstia

- a. Change to masculine. **celer; trīstēs**
 b. Change that to Genitive. **celeris; trīstium**
 c. Change that to superlative. **celerrimī; trīstissimōrum/-ārum**

6. dulcissimam; dissimillimus

- a. Change to positive. **dulcem; dissimilis**
 b. Change that to neuter. **dulce; dissimile**
 c. Change that to plural. **dulcia; dissimilia**

7. humiliter; fidēliter

- a. Change to superlative. **humillissimē; fidēlissimē**
 b. Change that to a Nominative singular masculine adjective. **humilis; fidēlis**
 c. Change that to plural. **humilēs; fidēlēs**

8. difficilibus

- a. Change to singular. **difficilī**
 b. Change that to superlative and masculine. **difficillimō**
 c. Change that to feminine. **difficilimae/-ā**

XXXV

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. turpī urbe (G)— <i>the ugly city</i> | A. flūminum |
| 2. pauperrimīs hostibus (L)— <i>for the poorest enemies</i> | B. animālia |
| 3. potentium flūminum (A)— <i>of the powerful rivers</i> | C. olīvam |
| 4. vetustissimōs cervōs (I)— <i>the oldest stags</i> | D. gentēs |
| 5. tria animālia (B)— <i>(the) three animals</i> | E. politicī |
| 6. vėlōcissime rēx (H)— <i>(O) swiftest king</i> | F. spectāculum |
| 7. sapientis politicī (E)— <i>of a wise politician</i> | G. urbe |
| 8. omne spectāculum (F)— <i>every spectacle</i> | H. rēx |
| 9. viridem olīvam (C)— <i>(a/the) green olive</i> | I. cervōs |
| 10. fēlicissimōrum flūminum (A)— <i>of the happiest rivers</i> | L. hostibus |
| 11. dīvitissimās gentēs (D)— <i>the wealthiest clans</i> | |
| 12. audācibus hostibus (L)— <i>to the bold enemies</i> | |

XXXVI.A.**People and Groups of People**

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. censor—Nom. pl. | <i>censor; censōrēs</i> |
| 2. centūriō—Abl. pl. | <i>centurion; centūriōnibus</i> |
| 3. cīvis—Gen. pl. | <i>citizen; cīvium</i> |
| 4. cohōrs—Voc. s. | <i>cohort, battalion; cohōrs</i> |
| 5. coniūnx—Dat. s. | <i>spouse; coniugī</i> |
| 6. cōsul—Abl. pl. | <i>consul; consulibus</i> |
| 7. dictātor/-trīx—Gen. s. | <i>dictator; dictātōris, dictātrīcis</i> |
| 8. dux—Acc. pl. | <i>leader; ducēs</i> |
| 9. frater—Nom. pl. | <i>brother; fratrēs</i> |
| 10. gēns—Gen. pl. | <i>clan, tribe; gentium</i> |
| 11. gladiātor/-trīx—Abl. pl. | <i>gladiator; gladiātōribus/-trīcibus</i> |
| 12. homō—Dat. s. | <i>person; hominī</i> |
| 13. hostis—Dat. pl. | <i>enemy; hostibus</i> |
| 14. imperātor/-trīx—Dat. s. | <i>commander, general; imperātōrī</i> |
| 15. īnfans—Voc. pl. | <i>infant, small child; īnfāntēs</i> |
| 16. legiō—Dat. s. | <i>legion, regiment; legiōnī</i> |

17. mater—Gen. pl.	<i>mother</i> ; matrum
18. narrātor/-trīx—Abl. s.	<i>narrator</i> ; narrātōre
19. nepōs—Acc. s.	<i>grandchild</i> ; nepōtem
20. ōrātor/-trīx—Gen. pl.	<i>orator, public speaker</i> ; ōrātōrum/-trīcum
21. ordō—Voc. s.	<i>order, rank</i> ; ordō
22. pār̄s—Abl. pl.	<i>part, political party</i> ; partibus
23. pastor/-trīx—Dat. pl.	<i>shepherd</i> ; pastōribus/-trīcibus
24. pater—Voc. pl.	<i>father</i> ; patrēs
25. prīnceps—Dat. pl.	<i>chief, emperor</i> ; prīncipibus
26. rēx—Abl. s.	<i>king</i> ; rēge
27. senātor/-trīx—Abl. s.	<i>senator</i> ; senātōre/-trīce
28. soror—Voc. s.	<i>sister</i> ; soror
29. spectātor/-trīx—Voc. pl.	<i>spectator, onlooker</i> ; spectātōrēs/-trīcēs
30. uxor—Acc. pl.	<i>wife</i> ; uxōrēs
31. victor/-trīx—Nom. pl.	<i>conqueror</i> ; victōrēs/-trīcēs
32. virgō—Gen. s.	<i>virgin, young girl</i> ; virginis

Divinities

33. Apollō—Gen. s.	god of light, learning, and music; Apollinis
34. Bacchus—Voc. s.	god of wine and revelry; Bacche
35. Cerēs—Acc. s.	goddess of grain and the harvest; Cerērem
36. Diāna—Dat. s.	goddess of the hunt; Diānae
37. Iuppiter—Abl. s.	king of gods, god of thunder; Iōve
38. Iūnō—Gen. s.	queen of gods, goddess of marriage; Iūnōnis
39. Mārs—Acc. s.	god of war; Martem
40. Mercūrius—Voc. s.	god of communication and commerce; Mercūrī
41. Minerva—Abl. s.	goddess of wisdom and strategy; Minervā
42. Neptūnus—Dat. s.	god of the sea and horses; Neptūnō
43. Plūtō—Voc. s.	god of the dead and minerals; Plūtō
44. Venus—Dat. s.	goddess of love and beauty; Venerī
45. Vesta—Acc. s.	goddess of hearth and home; Vestam
46. Vulcānus—Gen. s.	god of metalworking; Vulcānī

Non-Human Animals and Groups of Animals

47. animal—Voc. pl.	<i>animal</i> ; animal
48. avis—Dat. pl.	<i>bird</i> ; avibus
49. canis—Acc. s.	<i>dog</i> ; canem
50. fēlēs—Acc. pl.	<i>cat</i> ; fēlēs
51. grēx—Abl. pl.	<i>herd, flock</i> ; gregibus
52. leō/leaena—Nom. pl.	<i>lion</i> ; leōnēs/leaenae
53. ovis—Gen. pl.	<i>sheep, ewe</i> ; ovium
54. piscis—Abl. s.	<i>fish</i> ; pisce
55. scorpiō—Gen. s.	<i>scorpion</i> ; scorpiōnis
56. vulpēs—Dat. s.	<i>fox</i> ; vulpī

Places, Times, and the Natural World

57. Aegyptus—Abl. s.	<i>Egypt</i> ; Aegyptō
58. Āfrica—Acc. s.	<i>Northern Africa</i> ; Āfricam
59. arbor—Dat. s.	<i>tree</i> ; arborī
60. Āsia—Dat. s.	<i>Asia Minor (Turkey)</i> ; Āsiae
61. collis—Dat. s.	<i>hill</i> ; collī
62. Corsica—Gen. s.	<i>Corsica</i> ; Corsicae
63. Crēta—Voc. s.	<i>Crete</i> ; Crēta
64. Cyprus—Gen. s.	<i>Cyprus</i> ; Cyprī
65. Etrūria—Dat. s.	<i>Etruria/Tuscany</i> ; Etrūriae
66. flūmen—Abl. s.	<i>river, stream</i> ; flūmine
67. fōns—Abl. pl.	<i>fountain, spring</i> ; fontibus
68. Iudaea—Abl. s.	<i>Judea, Israel</i> ; Iudaeā
69. Latium—Gen. s.	<i>Latium, west-central Italy</i> ; Lat(i)ī
70. Lūsītānia—Acc. s.	<i>Portugal</i> ; Lūsītāniam
71. Macedōnia—Dat. s.	<i>Macedonia</i> ; Macedōniae
72. mare—Acc. pl.	<i>sea</i> ; maria
73. Maurētānia—Acc. s.	<i>northwestern Africa</i> ; Maurētāniam
74. mōns—Acc. s.	<i>mountain</i> ; montem
75. nix—Gen. s.	<i>snow</i> ; nivis
76. nōx—Nom. pl.	<i>night</i> ; noctēs

77. Numidia—Dat. s.	<i>northwestern Africa; Numidiae</i>
78. Persia—Abl. s.	<i>Persia (now Iran); Persiā</i>
79. regiō—Gen. pl.	<i>region; regiōnum</i>
80. Syria—Abl. s.	<i>Syria; Syriā</i>
81. tempus—Nom. pl.	<i>time; tempora</i>
82. vallēs—Acc. pl.	<i>valley; vallibus</i>

The Built Environment

83. crux—Acc. pl.	<i>cross; crucēs</i>
84. piscīna—Gen. s.	<i>pool, fish pond; piscīnae</i>
85. pōns—Voc. pl.	<i>bridge; pōns</i>
86. urbs—Dat. pl.	<i>city; urbibus</i>

Common Objects

87. clāvis—Abl. s.	<i>key; clāve</i>
88. ignis—Acc. pl.	<i>fire; ignēs</i>
89. lūmen—Abl. pl.	<i>light; lūminibus</i>
90. volūmen—Nom. pl.	<i>scroll, volume; volūmina</i>

The Body and the Mind

91. abdōmen—Voc. pl.	<i>belly, abdomen; abdōmina</i>
92. auris—Nom. pl.	<i>ear; aurēs</i>
93. caput—Acc. pl.	<i>head; capital</i>
94. cervīx—Dat. pl.	<i>neck; cervīcibus</i>
95. cōr—Abl. s.	<i>heart; corde</i>
96. corpus—Dat. pl.	<i>body; corporibus</i>
97. crūs—Dat. s.	<i>leg; crūrī</i>
98. dēns—Gen. pl.	<i>tooth; dentium</i>
99. latus—Voc. s.	<i>side; latus</i>
100. mēns—Acc. s.	<i>mind; mentem</i>
101. ōs—Nom. pl.	<i>mouth, opening; ōra</i>
102. pectus—Acc. s.	<i>chest, breast; pectus</i>
103. vōx—Gen. s.	<i>voice; vōcis</i>
104. vulnus—Abl. pl.	<i>wound, injury; vulneribus</i>

Food and Drink

105. carō—Gen. s.	<i>meat, flesh; carnis</i>
106. lac—Abl. s.	<i>milk; lacte</i>
107. lēns—Nom. pl.	<i>lentil; lentēs</i>
108. nux—Voc. s.	<i>nut; nux</i>
109. olīva—Acc. pl.	<i>olive, olive tree; olīvās</i>
110. pānis—Dat. s.	<i>bread; panī</i>
111. radīx—Abl. pl.	<i>root, radish; radicibus</i>

Travel and Transportation

112. classis—Dat. s.	<i>fleet, group; classī</i>
113. iter—Nom. pl.	<i>journey, route; itinera</i>
114. nāvis—Gen. pl.	<i>ship; nāvium</i>
115. vehiculum—Acc. s.	<i>vehicle, cart; vehiculum</i>

Arts, Sciences, and Scholarship

116. ārs—Gen. pl.	<i>art, skill; artium</i>
117. cārmen—Nom. pl.	<i>song, poem; carmina</i>
118. lēctiō—Abl. s.	<i>lesson, reading; lēctiōne</i>
119. lēx—Gen. pl.	<i>law, rule; lēgibus</i>
120. mathemātica—Dat. s.	<i>mathematics; mathemāticae</i>
121. ōrātiō—Acc. pl.	<i>prayer, persuasive speaking; ōrātiōnem</i>
122. rātiō—Abl. pl.	<i>plan; ratiōnibus</i>

Abstract Nouns, States of Being, and Miscellanea

123. amor—Gen. s.	<i>love; amōris</i>
124. clāmor—Dat. pl.	<i>noise, shouting; clāmōribus</i>
125. color—Acc. s.	<i>color; colōrem</i>
126. error—Abl. pl.	<i>wandering, error; errōribus</i>
127. favor—Voc. s.	<i>favor; favor</i>
128. genus—Nom. pl.	<i>kind, type; genera</i>
129. honor—Gen. pl.	<i>honor, public office; honōrum</i>
130. horror—Dat. s.	<i>shaking, extreme fear; horrōrī</i>
131. lābor—Acc. pl.	<i>hard work, suffering; lābōrēs</i>
132. mirāculum—Voc. pl.	<i>miracle, phenomenon; mirācula</i>

133. mōrs—Gen. s.	<i>death; mortis</i>
134. nōmen—Dat. pl.	<i>name; nōminibus</i>
135. pāx—Acc. s.	<i>peace; pācem</i>
136. praemium—Abl. pl.	<i>reward, bonus; praemiīs</i>
137. terror—Nom. pl.	<i>fright; terrōrēs</i>
138. timor—Gen. pl.	<i>fear; timōrum</i>

XXXVI.B.

1. ācer/ācris/ācre (adv.)	<i>sharp, bitter, fierce</i>	ācriter	hostem ācrem, ācerrimum
2. Aegyptius/-a/-um	<i>Egyptian</i>		doctōrī Aegyptiō
3. Āfricānus/-a/-um	<i>African</i>		fontis Āfricānī
4. albus/-a/-um	<i>white, off-white</i>		leōnibus albīs, albissimīs
5. altus/-a/-um (adv.)	<i>high, tall</i>	altē	regiōnis altae, altissimae
6. ambō/ambae/ambō	<i>both</i>		virginēs (2) ambae/ambās
7. Āsiānus/-a/-um	<i>Asian</i>	volūmina Āsiāna	
8. āter/ātra/ātrum	<i>dull black</i>		stātuārum ātrārum, āterrimārum
9. audāx/-cis (adv.)	<i>bold, daring</i>	audācter	prīncipī audācī, audācissimō
10. aurantiācus/-a/-um	<i>orange</i>		abdōmen aurantiācum, aurantiācissimum
11. brevis/-e (adv.)	<i>short, brief</i>	breviter	tempore brevī, brevissimō
12. caerūleus/-a/-um	<i>sky-blue</i>		flūmina caerūlea, māximē caerūlea
13. calidus/-a/-um (adv.)	<i>hot</i>	calidē	lūcum calidārum, calidissimārum
14. candidus/-a/-um	<i>pure white</i>		togās candidās, candidissimās
15. captīvus/-a/-um	<i>captive</i>		cīvibus captīvīs
16. cārus/-a/-um (adv.)	<i>dear, precious</i>	cārē	ducis cārī, cārissimī

17.	celer/celeris/celere (adv.)	<i>swift</i>	celeriter	Mercūrī (2) celer, celeris/celerrime, celerrimī
18.	clārus/-a/-um (adv.)	<i>clear, bright, famous</i>	clārē	gēntibus clārīs, clārissimīs
19.	Corsicus/-a/-um	<i>Corsican</i>		radīx Corsica
20.	Crēticus/-a/-um	<i>Cretan</i>		ordinum Crētīcōrum
21.	Cypriānus/-a/-um	<i>Cyprian (Cypriot)</i>		avem Cypriānam
22.	difficilis/-e (adv.)	<i>difficult</i>	difficile	latus difficile, difficillimum
23.	dissimilis/-e (adv.)	<i>unlike</i>	dissimiliter	pictūram dissimilem, dissimillimam
24.	dīvēs/dīvitis	<i>wealthy</i>		politicōrum dīvitum, dīvitissimōrum
25.	dulcis/-e (adv.)	<i>sweet</i>	dulciter	olīvā dulcī, dulcissimā
26.	duo/duae/duo	<i>two</i>		honōrēs (2) duo/duōs
27.	Etruscus/-a/-um	<i>Etruscan (Etrurian)</i>		corpus Etruscum
28.	facilis/-e (adv.)	<i>easy</i>	facile	cārmēn facile, facillimum
29.	falsus/-a/-um (adv.)	<i>false</i>	falsē	generī falsō, falsissimō
30.	fēlīx/-cis (adv.)	<i>happy, lucky</i>	fēliciter	fēlem fēlicem, fēlicissimam
31.	fidēlis/-e (adv.)	<i>faithful</i>	fidēliter	alumnam fidēlem, fidēlissimam
32.	flāvus/-a/-um	<i>yellow</i>		canum flāvōrum, flāvissimōrum
33.	fortis/-e (adv.)	<i>brave, strong</i>	fortiter	senātrīcibus fortibus, fortissimīs
34.	frigidus/-a/-um (adv.)	<i>cold</i>	frigidē	oceānō frigidō, frigidissimō
35.	grāvis/-e (adv.)	<i>heavy, serious</i>	grāviter	vulnera grāvia, grāvissima
36.	grīseus/-a/-um	<i>gray</i>		Iōvī grīseō, māximē grīseō
37.	humānus/-a/-um (adv.)	<i>human</i>	humānē	memōriīs humānīs, humānissimīs

38.	humilis/-e (adv.)	<i>lowly, humble</i>	humiliter	urbium humilium, humillimārum
39.	īnfēlix/-cis (adv.)	<i>unhappy, unlucky</i>	īnfēliciter	stomache īnfēlix, īnfēlicissime
40.	integer/-gra/-grum (adv.)	<i>whole, unhurt</i>	integrē	crūre integrō, integerrimō
41.	Iudaeus/-a/-um	<i>Judean, Jewish</i>		nivīs Iudaeae
42.	iuvenis/-e	<i>young</i>		nepōtēs iuvenēs, iuvenissimī/-ōs
43.	leōnīnus/-a/-um (adv.)	<i>lion-like</i>	leōnīnē	caput leōnīnum, leōnīnissimum
44.	levis/-e (adv.)	<i>light, unserious</i>	leviter	errōris levis, levissimī
45.	līber/-era/-erum (adv.)	<i>free</i>	līberē	pastōrum līberōrum, līberissimōrum
46.	Lusitānus/-a/-um	<i>Portuguese</i>		hominēs Lusitānī/-ōs
47.	Macedōnicus/-a/-um	<i>Macedonian</i>		noctium Macedōnicārum
48.	Maurus/-a/-um	<i>Mauretanian</i>		pāx Maura
49.	niger/nigra/nigrum	<i>black</i>		nāve nigrā, nigerrimā
50.	Numidiānus/-a/-um	<i>Numidian</i>		imperātōrī Numidiānō
51.	obscurus/-a/-um (adv.)	<i>dark</i>	obscurē	lentēs obscurae/-ās, obscurissimae/-ās
52.	omnis/-e	<i>every, all</i>		Aegyptiōs omnēs
53.	pār/pāris (adv.)	<i>equal</i>	pārīter	cōsulibus pāribus, pārissimīs
54.	pauper/pauperis	<i>poor, impoverished</i>		centūriōne paupere, pauperrimō
55.	potēns/-ntis (adv.)	<i>strong, powerful</i>	potenter	vōcis potentis, potentissimae
56.	prōfundus/-a/-um (adv.)	<i>deep</i>	prōfundē	terror prōfundus, prōfundissimus
57.	purpureus/-a/-um	<i>purple</i>		cōrda purpurea, māximē purpurea
58.	pūrus/-a/-um (adv.)	<i>clean, pure</i>	pūrē	ārtem pūram, pūrissimam

59.	roseus/-a/-um	<i>pink, rosy</i>		carne roseā, māximē roseā
60.	ruber/rubra/rubrum	<i>red</i>		ignis ruber/rubrī, ruberrimus/-ī
61.	sacer/-cra/-crum (adv.)	<i>sacred</i>	sacrē	arbor sacra, sacerrima
62.	sānctus/-a/-um (adv.)	<i>holy, saintly</i>	sānctē	medicinā sānctā, sānctissimā
63.	sapiēns/-ntis (adv.)	<i>wise</i>	sapienter	Minervae sapientis/-ī, sapientissimae
64.	senex/senis	<i>old, aged</i>		patrī senī, senissimō
65.	similis/-e (adv.)	<i>like, similar</i>	similiter	ōribus similibus, simillimīs
66.	sordidus/-a/-um (adv.)	<i>dirty</i>	sordidē	dēntēs sordidae/-ās, sordidissimae/-ās
67.	Syrus/-a/-um	<i>Syrian</i>		nucum Syrārum
68.	tepidus/-a/-um (adv.)	<i>lukewarm</i>	tepidē	lacte tepidō/tepidissimō*
69.	trēs/tria	<i>three</i>		crucum trium
70.	trīstis/-e (adv.)	<i>sad, sorrowful</i>	trīstiter	matrīmōniīs trīstibus, trīstissimīs
71.	turpis/-e (adv.)	<i>ugly, shameful</i>	turpiter	Bacchō turpī, turpissimō
72.	ūnus/-a/-um	<i>one</i>		ōrātiōnis ūnūs
73.	vēlōx/-cis (adv.)	<i>fast, speedy</i>	vēlōciter	legiōnibus vēlōcibus, vēlōcissimīs
74.	vērus/-a/-um (adv.)	<i>true</i>	vērē	uxōrum verārum, verissimārum
75.	vetus/veteris	<i>old</i>		vehiculō vetere, veterrimō (or vetustissimō)
76.	viridis/-e	<i>green</i>		tūnicārum viridium

* In the real world, it is difficult to imagine a superlative of *lukewarm*; however, in the grammatical world, it exists.

XXXVI.C.

1. clārant	<i>they brighten/are brightening</i>
2. clārābant	<i>they were brightening</i>
3. clārābantur	<i>they were being brightened</i>
4. gregāris	<i>you are herded</i>
5. gregāberis	<i>you will be herded</i>
6. gregābiminī	<i>y'all will be herded</i>
7. luceō	<i>I shine</i>
8. lucēmus	<i>we shine</i>
9. lucēbāmus	<i>we were shining</i>
10. obscūrābat	<i>he/she/it was darkening</i>
11. obscūrābit	<i>he/she/it will darken</i>
12. obscūrābunt	<i>they will darken</i>
13. ordināmus	<i>we put in order</i>
14. ordināmur	<i>we are put in order</i>
15. ordinābāmur	<i>we were being put in order</i>

XXXVI.D.

1. accompaniment (Q)	A. <u>Multō amōre</u> tē cūrābō.
2. description (Abl.) (I)	B. Cōsulis filius <u>ā gladiatōre</u> pugnāre docētur.
3. description (Gen.) (X)	C. Narrābitis populō <u>Caesarem</u> ad Aegyptum ire.
4. direct address (N)	D. Trēs <u>meārum dentium</u> volābant ex òre.
5. direct object (S)	E. Nōlī nocēre <u>avibus nostrīs!</u>
6. indirect object (P)	F. Gēns Iūnia erat <u>clārissima</u> Rōmae.
7. manner (A)	G. <u>Dē collibus</u> properābāmus.
8. means (T)	H. Cogitō matrem tuam similem <u>Minervae</u> esse.
9. object of certain verbs (E)	I. Omnēs in cohorte virī <u>pūrō corde</u> erant.
10. object of of (Y)	L. Syriī magnum timōrem <u>fēlium</u> habent.
11. objective (L)	M. Audacter <u>in terram</u> turpium hostium equitābāmus.
12. partitive (D)	N. Tē, ò <u>Neptūne</u> , māximē adōrāmus.
13. personal agent (B)	O. Narrā nōbīs histōriam dē <u>Scipiōnis</u> itinere ad Āfricam!
14. place from which (G)	P. Quid <u>coniugi pulcherrimae</u> dabis?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 15. place to which (M) | Q. Lentēs <u>cum carne</u> mihi nōn placent. |
| 16. place where (R) | R. Multī pastōrum <u>in valle</u> lābōrābant. |
| 17. possessor (O) | S. Vidēsne <u>ducem</u> in nāve grīseā? |
| 18. subject (V) | T. Ad urbem <u>ponte altissimō</u> appropinquābō. |
| 19. subject complement (F) | V. <u>Ovēs</u> necābantur prō cēnā captīvōrum. |
| 20. subject of infinitive (C) | X. Prīncipem <u>optimae mentis</u> volumus. |
| 21. with adjectives (H) | Y. Nova sculptūra <u>Cicerōnis</u> clārē lucet. |

XXXVI.E.

(This exercise has no absolutely correct answers.)